"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer, west wind today; Sunday rain or snow, wind south.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,574. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WAR NEARER, SAYS BERLIN, IF WE ARM MERCHANT SHIPS; ENGLAND PROCLAIMS A NEW DANGER ZONE OFF GERMANY; BRITISH 'VICTORY' LOAN ESTIMATED AT $5,000,000,000

FEDERAL BOARD TO FIX PAPER COST

Prices and Distribution of News Print Placed in Hands of Government.

THE MANUFACTURERS YIELD

Grand Jury Inquiry Into Their Course Likely to be Called Off.

SAVES PUBLISHERS MILLIONS

Alleged Extortion Threatened Many with Ruin—New Plan Covers Canadian Imports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—News print paper manufacturers, facing criminal prosecution in United States courts for alleged combination in restraint of trade, proposed to the Federal Trade Commission today that the commission fix a reasonable price for the output of the principal plants of the United States and Canada. The commission announced in a statement tonight that is had taken the proposal under consideration and would reply immediately. It is generally believed the answer will be an acceptance.

The action of the manufacturers gives a signal victory to American newspaper publishers, who, in the face of advancing paper prices, have seen nothing ahead but ruin for many of their number. If the proposal is accepted, officials say it will mark an expansion of the functions of the Government, which, in arbitrating the differences between two industries, opens up a wide field of possibilities for the future.

The statement issued by the commission attaches particular significance to the outcome of the conferences as marking a "new era in American life."

"Already there is a belief," the statement says, "that the action of the paper manufacturers will be followed by other groups that have been charged with monopoly and extortion."

Although nothing has been said concerning the continuance of Grand Jury proceedings in New York, it is well understood that the manufacturers' move was predicated on assumption that there would be no criminal prosecutions. The manufacturers, in their proposal, while denying that there have been any violations of the law, agree that the Trade Commission, if it finds it necessary, may make recommendations for such changes in the business of print paper manufacture that the industry "may maintain its organization, management and conduct of business in accordance with the law."

McAdoo's Aid Powerful.

The announcement came after several days of conferences between representatives of manufacturers who make enough of the continent's print paper to control the market and attorneys for the commission, headed by Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, who was retained especially for the commission's investigation of the industry. The Administration has shown the keenest interest in the proceedings, and it was said today that Secretary McAdoo's aid had made possible the result. President Wilson has watched the situation since the Trade Commission began its inquiry eight months ago.

The investigation was put under way last Summer under a resolution adopted by the Senate. Information gathered tending to show anti-trust law violations was turned over to the Justice Department, while all bearing on economic phases of the situation was collated by the commission. At hearings held last Fall and as late as January the manufacturers, it is said, discouraged the commission's efforts to find a solution for prohibitive prices. After the Grand Jury proceedings were started they came voluntarily to Washington with their proposition.

It is estimated that if the proposal is accepted and reasonable prices are fixed, at least $30,000,000 will be saved to American publishers this year. Nothing is said of increased production, but it is understood the manufacturers are willing to keep enough machines on news print to insure a paper supply for the entire country.

It was learned today that the Canadian Government, under orders in Council, would fix a maximum price of 2½ cents a pound on news print sold to Canadian publishers, leaving the price to be charged Americans to be determined in this country. The two Governments have worked in concert in the situation, trying to find means of averting threatened disaster to publishers.

The Trade Commission's report to Congress on its investigation will be delayed until a decision is rendered on today's proposal.

The statement issued by the commission said:

Saves Millions, Averts Ruin.

"The offer, with its promise of lower prices and more equitable distribution, not only means the saving of millions to the great publishers of the country, but averts the absolute ruin that now threatens hundreds of the smaller publishers.

"The proposition is the outcome of the newsprint paper investigation that the Federal Trade Commission has been conducting for the last eight months. As a result of public hearings and the work of economists, accountants and financial experts, the commission arrived at the conclusion that the paper shortage was largely artificial, that prices were extortionate and that free competition had ceased to exist."

It was not stated whether the proposition, if accepted, would affect the Federal Grand Jury investigation of the paper situation in New York, but the intimation made was that there was a close relation between the two phases of the matter.

"It was the evidence procured by the commission, and turned over to the Attorney General," the statement continued, "that led to the recent preparations for criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice.

"For the last two months the commission has been seeking speedy relief from

Continued on Page 9.

Aiken—Augusta—Asheville. "Augusta Special" lvs. New York Daily 1:08 P.M. via SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM. Dining compartment and drawing room sleeping cars. N.Y.Off., 264 5th Ave. —Advt.

Placing Steel Net to Guard Entrance to Hampton Roads

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 16.—A warning to mariners that a big steel net such as Great Britain has used as a guard against submarines is being placed in position at the entrance of Hampton Roads, was issued by Rear Admiral McLean, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. About half of the work has been completed.

Details of the navy's plans for closing the roads against the entrance of underwater boats have not been revealed, but it is believed that when complete the net will entirely block the channel. A destroyer or naval tug will be on duty there constantly, it is understood, to swing a part of the barrier aside for the passage of vessels.

The net's position is indicated by a line of buoys, on which searchlights will be trained during darkness. In his warning today Admiral McLean instructed the masters and pilots of merchant craft not to approach the buoys without first signaling the destroyer or tug on duty and asking for orders.

PATTEN APPOINTED POSTMASTER HERE

Name of Retiring Democratic Congressman Sent to Senate to Succeed Morgan.

PRACTICALLY A REMOVAL

Burleson Says Investigators Reported an Immediate Change Would Benefit the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Wilson sent to the Senate today the nomination of Thomas Gedney Patten to be Postmaster of New York in place of Edward M. Morgan, whose term expired Dec. 14, 1915. Mr. Patten is the Representative in Congress from the Eighteenth District of New York, which embraces a large part of the upper west side in Manhattan between Central Park and the North River and a portion of the upper east side. He is a Democrat indorsed by the Tammany organization. Mr. Morgan is a Republican.

The nomination of Mr. Patten was a virtual removal of Postmaster Morgan. Shortly after the nomination was sent to the Senate Postmaster General Burleson gave to the press a prepared statement as follows:

"It had been my intention to take no action in the matter of the New York City appointment until after the Committee of Postal Experts now engaged in the examination of the New York office had completed its labor; but the First Assistant Postmaster General, after a conference with the Chairman of the committee engaged in the examination, has submitted a memorandum advising me that the interests of the Postal Service required a change in the Postmastership, and that the proper examination of the office would be facilitated if the change could be made at an early date."

Whether the nomination of Mr. Patten will be confirmed, it is too early to say. So many complications are possible that the outcome is problematical. In some quarters the belief exists that the investigation which was ordered into the conduct of the New York Post Office had for its object the removal of Mr. Morgan.

He had the reputation of being one of the most efficient Postmasters in the country, but about the time the investigation was ordered officials of the Post Office Department began to intimate that Mr. Morgan was not as efficient as was generally believed.

When the commission of investigation was named it was reported in official circles it was expected to discover inefficiency, but the Post Office Department declared that the investigation was of a purely routine character and similar to regular investigations made every year.

The nomination of Congressman Patten may have a decided bearing on the municipal campaign this year. Secretary McAdoo, who has been a consistent opponent to Tammany Hall, has been deeply interested in the New York Postmastership. If he consented to the selection of Mr. Patten, a Tammany man, the independent Democrats, who expect to put up a fight against Tammany in the Mayoralty campaign, may find cause for dissatisfaction.

Senator O'Gorman, who awoke points with Secretary McAdoo over the Postmastership, saw Postmaster General Burleson yesterday. He left Washington for New York shortly after Mr. Patten's nomination reached the Senate and was not seen by newspaper men.

Congressman Daniel J. Riordan of the Eleventh New York District, a Tammany man, also saw the Postmaster General yesterday. Mr. Riordan, in the early stages of the effort to choose a successor to Mr. Morgan, tried to get the President to nominate Augustine Powers, formerly an Assistant District Attorney of New York County.

President Wilson, however, decided to nominate ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, who was recommended by Postmaster General Burleson and Senator O'Gorman, but such a protest went up when this became known that Mr. Johnson's nomination was not sent to the Senate.

At the last session of Congress State Senator Robert F. Wagner was nominated for the postmastership without his consent. Mr. Wagner let it be known that he would not accept the place, and the Senate took no action on the nomination.

The committee which has been making an examination of the New York Post Office is headed by George Sutton, Inspector in charge of the Postal Inspection Service at Kansas City. He was formerly stationed in New York. The other two members are also Post Office Inspectors.

The committee is being assisted by a force of about forty clerks and other employes of the postal service. The construction placed on one portion of the Postmaster General's statement is that Inspector Sutton had indicated to

Continued on Page 3.

Theodor Wolff, Editor Tageblatt, leading liberal newspaper in Berlin, sends by wireless striking article of the attitude of Germany towards this country—in New York Evening Post tonight—all newsstands five cents.—Advt.

KINGDOM OPENS PURSE

Pours Out a Flood of Funds Exceeding the Highest Estimates.

PRESENT NEEDS COVERED

Practically $2,500,000,000 Will Be in Reserve for the New Financial Year.

GLASGOW SURPASSES ALL

Total Subscriptions There $500,000,000—Magnitude of Operations Troubles Banks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 17.—In financial circles much enthusiasm reigns over the success of the war loan. The Chronicle's city editor says it is safe to say that the amount subscribed greatly exceeds the expectations formed when the loan was first launched. The estimates vary considerably, but all the authorities place the minimum of new money subscribed at £700,000,000, inclusive of the conversion of Treasury bills.

The maximum figure mentioned in the city was as high as £1,200,000,000. It would surprise no one should the figure turn out to be from £800,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, (nearly $5,000,000,000,) representing virtually new money.

The Stock Exchange enthusiasm was great. When business closed yesterday a cheer arose and grew in volume as it rolled through the various markets. The loan is spoken of as the greatest financial triumph in the world's history.

Rush at the Banks.

Reports yesterday from the big cities told of exciting scenes at the banks when the eleventh-hour subscribers to the "victory" loan tested to the utmost capacity the machinery for dealing with applications.

The citizens of Glasgow hold the record for subscriptions with a total of £100,000,000. The queue outside of the Glasgow Savings Bank was so long yesterday morning that applicants had to be admitted in groups.

The city editor of The Daily News had to confess on Thursday that the leading banks in the city had been snowed under by the applications for the loan, and it was no exaggeration to say that the huge response of the public exceeded all expectations.

A notable feature was the large number of subscriptions paid in full. The demands upon the banks in connection with the loan outstripped all precautions taken to prevent undue disturbance of the money market and caused inconvenience simply from their magnitude.

Britain's Needs Well Covered.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Total subscriptions to the British "Victory" loan, it was estimated by The Weekly Nation tonight, would reach $5,000,000,000 in new money. This was the last day for subscriptions, and a tremendous effort was made throughout the kingdom to bring in every available shilling. The last minute rush, so characteristic of British investors, resulted in a very large total for the day as the capstone for the huge ingatherings of the last month.

The national accounts indicate that £506,000,000 new money is needed to insure a clean slate for the Government on entering the next financial year on April 1. The Government, it is estimated, obtained not only this amount, but enough more to carry it a considerable distance through the new financial year.

Placards to Arouse London.

The last day of the loan effort found London placarded with appeals from end to end. Suburban banks were kept open well into the evening to accommodate customers desirous of investing. The war loan counters of the Post Offices, brokerage houses, and insurance offices were flooded with large and small applications throughout the day.

The large amount of money taken from the market yesterday and today was indicated by a sharp rise in daily and weekly loans to 5¼ per cent.

The staff at the Bank of England has been working day and night for the last fortnight, and will continue to do so for at least another fortnight longer before it will be possible to give even approximate figures of the amount of new money subscribed or of the total of conversions.

Arthur Neville Chamberlain, Director General of National Service, speaking at Bristol tonight said that he ventured to predict that the result of the war loan would be a bitter pill for Germany to swallow.

9,574,000,000 FRANCS ASKED FOR BY RIBOT

France's Expenditures for Second Quarter of the Year Increased by 900,000,000.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, today asked the French Chamber of Deputies to appropriate 9,574,000,000 francs (approxi-

Continued on Page 2.

England Imports More Wheat Despite Submarine Blockade

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the week ended Feb. 10—the first complete week of the intensified German blockade—according to the Board of Trade Journal, the amount of wheat imported into the United Kingdom was 2,766,200 cwt. The figures for the corresponding weeks in the three preceding years are: 1916, 1,111,800 cwt.; 1915, 1,839,700 cwt., and 1914, 1,474,400 cwt.

The totals of corn, grain, meal and flour imported in the same weeks are: 1917, 4,265,810 cwt.; 1916, 2,456,440 cwt.; 1915, 4,050,044 cwt., and 1914, 2,972,910 cwt.

PREMIER DELAYS SPEECH ON IMPORTS

Unexpected Obstacles in Negotiations "with Neutrals" and Others Compel Postponement.

DRASTIC RULES PREDICTED

London Awaits Announcement with Mixed Feelings—Fears More Than Luxuries Will Be Blacklisted.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Premier Lloyd George will not make his anticipated announcement on Monday regarding the further restriction of imports and the encouragement of agriculture, which was to have been delivered in view of the submarine menace.

An official statement issued tonight says that "owing to the unexpected delay in the completion of necessary negotiations with the dominions and allied and neutral countries in connection with the restriction of imports" the statement which the Premier purposed to make on Monday has been postponed until later in the week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Bonar Law's announcement in Commons that the Prime Minister would address the House on the Government's policy with regard to the further restriction of imports aroused mixed feelings. In the first place it was deduced that the projected policy was so drastic and extended so far beyond luxuries that a personal appeal from Lloyd George, through Parliament, to the nation was deemed necessary to obtain support for measures which will affect the national diet by limitation of many commodities which by common usage have come to be regarded as necessary to the amenities of existence in these isles.

Some inspired efforts were made later to allay this apprehension, particularly after several members had criticised Lord Lourzon's figures of shipping losses and other official statements relative to the submarine campaign. These members do not take an unnecessarily alarmist view, but they protest against a certain official tendency to take what they believe to be an unduly optimistic view.

In the second place Bonar Law's announcement gave satisfaction. Members of Parliament had not taken kindly to the Prime Minister's absence at the opening session, and remarks had been made from the floor of the house upon his finding time to attend meetings outside and give interviews to American journalists, with obvious reference to his Lincoln Day message to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There was another reason for satisfaction. Bonar Law announced the Government's refusal to adopt a system of Parliamentary committees, which has been followed with success in France. This caused much surprise, for Lloyd George was understood personally to be in favor of the system, which he promised, in his first speech as Prime Minister, when discussing the question of the decline of Parliamentary control over the executive, should be considered during recess. On Bonar Law's blunt announcement of the Government's decision, the matter was not pressed further at the moment, as it was thought that the Premier when he made his speech would possibly explain the grounds upon which he has apparently changed his mind.

Parliamentarians say that the whole question must, in any event, be thrashed out thoroughly. Lloyd George himself has said that the question of Parliamentary control over the Executive was a matter for Parliament itself to decide, and if the Prime Minister does not volunteer information as to the reasons why the decision has been taken out of the hands of Parliament, the Government will be pressed for an explanation.

Attention is being given today to an article in The Manchester Guardian, reviewing this particular phase of the political situation. Omnipotent as to the form of legislation, Parliamentary control over acts of the Executive, The Guardian says, always has been imperfect, and during the course of the war has become almost nugatory, for to throw out the Government by refusing supplies in wartime would be like burning down a house to roast a joint of pork. The Guardian further points out that if there is to be rational criticism of the Executive as distinguished from the deciding control, Parliament must be kept concurrently informed of events as they happen. Apparently the Government, it says, when refusing to adopt the French system of Parliamentary committees take the attitude that there is a clear distinction between the legislative and the executive duties of the Government. The Guardian's article goes on to say that Ministers who refuse to see a Parliamentary committee into their confidence make communications to those who are not representative or at any rate not responsible to the people," and concludes: "This cannot be a healthy state of affairs, and unless some change is made in it we cannot see very far into the future of democratic government. Opponents of the change speak as though the proposal to set up Parliamentary committees were some dangerous constitutional revolution. It is, on the contrary, a way of averting the evil consequences of a revolution that already has made too much progress. The power of the Executive is growing, and that not merely as a result of the war or in relation to problems that it raised, and the balance of power is shifting away from the elected Parliament to other and less responsible quarters."

The Guardian does not think it necessary to particularize.

A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH.

Some baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order today. —Advt.

BRITISH REPLY TO BLOCKADE

New Admiralty Decree Suggests Intensified Action in North Sea.

ALSO RELIEVES NEUTRALS

"Dangerous Area" Is Smaller Than That Covered in Jan. 25 Proclamation.

AIMING TO CHECK U-BOATS?

Official Statement Says Zone Will Be Made Perilous by "Operations Against Enemy."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Action has been taken by the British Admiralty in modifying its danger zone in the North Sea, which suggests the probability that plans are making for more vigorous operations directly off the coast of Germany. At the same time the modification of the danger zone, as proclaimed in the decree of Jan. 25, will be of material aid to the commerce of neutrals, especially Holland and Denmark.

Notice of the proclamation of the new zone was received at the State Department today from Ambassador Page in London. The document frankly indicates that the British action was taken in consequence of Germany's declaration of unrestricted U-boat warfare.

Ambassador Page's dispatch reads:

Following revised notice dated Feb. 13 received from the Foreign Office respecting dangerous area in North Sea, which is intended to replace notice of Jan. 25, 1917:

"North Sea.

"Caution with regard to dangerous area.

"In view of the unrestricted warfare carried on by Germany at sea by means of mines and submarines not only against the Allied powers but also against neutral shipping, and the fact that merchant ships are constantly sunk without regard to the ultimate safety of their crews, his Majesty's Government give notice that on and after the 7th of February, 1917, the undermentioned area in the North Sea will be rendered dangerous to all shipping by operations against the enemy, and it should therefore be avoided.

"Dangerous Area.—The area comprising all the waters, except Netherland and Danish territorial waters, lying to the southward and eastward of a line commencing four miles from the coast of Jutland in latitude 56 degrees north, longitude 8 degrees east, and passing through the following positions: Latitude 56 degrees north, longitude 6 degrees east, and latitude 54 degrees 45 minutes north, longitude 4 degrees 30 minutes east; thence to a position in latitude 53 degrees 27 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees east, seven miles from the coast of the Netherlands.

"To meet the needs of the coastal traffic which cannot strictly confine itself to the territorial waters, owing to navigational difficulties, it will be safe to navigate between the coast of Jutland and a line passing through the following positions; Latitude 56 degrees north, longitude 8 degrees east, and latitude 55 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 8 degrees east; latitude 55 degrees 36 minutes north, longitude 7 degrees 15 minutes east; latitude 55 degrees 32 minutes north, longitude 7 degrees 15 minutes east; latitude 55 degrees 22 minutes north, longitude 7 degrees 45 minutes east; latitude 55 degrees 19 minutes north, longitude 8 degrees 4 minutes east; latitude 55 degrees 22 minutes north, longitude 8 degrees 19 minutes east, which is three miles from the coast of Fano Island.

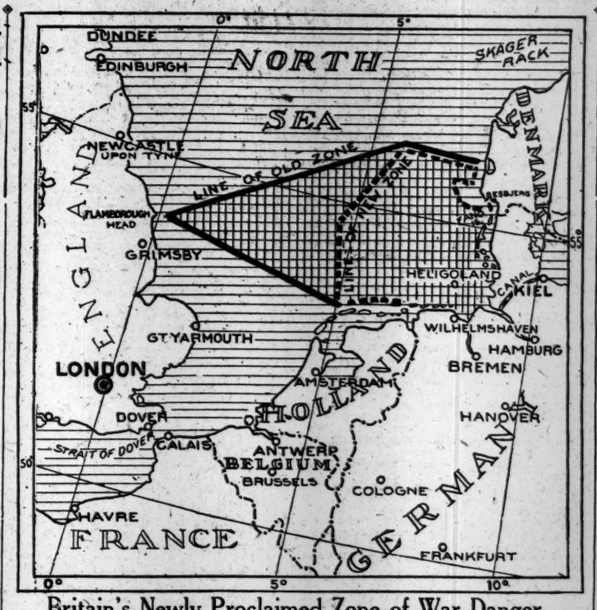
"Also a safe passage will be left along the Netherland coast southward of a line joining the following positions: Latitude 53 degrees 27 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees east; latitude 53 degrees 31½ minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 30 minutes east; latitude 53 degrees 34 minutes north, longitude 6 degrees east; latitude 53 degrees 39 minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 23 minutes east."

The new zone makes important concessions to neutrals. The zone, laid out in the proclamation of Jan. 25, extended in a fan-like shape from off Flamborough Head on the east coast of England to the Dutch and Danish coasts, and covered the entire North Sea coast of Germany.

After this vast area had been proclaimed by England as dangerous, Germany established its submarine blockade, the eastern boundary of which in the North Sea extended along the line of 4 degrees 50 minutes east longitude from Terschelling Lightship to Ostire Lightship on the Norwegian coast. Later Germany moved part of the eastern boundary of its North Sea danger area to the line marked by 4 degrees east longitude.

The original British danger area, which was established so as to extend much further west of 4 degrees east longitude, has been changed so that all of it is east of 4 degrees 30 minutes east longitude.

There has thus been established, by England's action as well as by Germany's recent modification, an irregular lane, the narrowest neck of which is thirty miles wide, through which shipping may pass between the Danish, Norwegian, and Holland coasts without skirting their respective coasts. This newly established lane restores an open sea route to and from Holland through an irregularly shaped zone, which lies between the German danger area on the west and the British danger area on the east.



Britain's Newly Proclaimed Zone of War Danger.

SEVEN MORE SHIPS SUNK IN WAR ZONE

For the Second Successive Day All the Victims of U-Boats Were British.

2 KILLED ON THE NETHERLEE

Rest of Crew of Steamer Sunk Last Saturday Landed—The Law's Cargo Raises an Issue.

114 Ships Sunk Since Feb. 1; Tonnage Lost Totals 225,946

Of the seven ships reported as sunk yesterday all of the victims were British. The record obtained in the war zone since the German blockade order went into effect on Feb. 1, follows:

Hopemoor, British	3,740
Longscar, British	2,777
Greenland, British	1,753
Kyunsti, British	1,500
Afton, British	1,156
Percy Roy, British	110
One trawler, British	100
Reported sunk yesterday	11,136
Previously reported sunk	214,810
Total sunk since Feb. 1	225,946

SUMMARY OF SHIPS SUNK:

American.	Neutrals.	British.	Belligerents. Other
2	34	71	7

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Seven British ships, with a tonnage aggregating 11,136, were reported sunk by submarines today. This is the second successive day on which all of the announced victims of the German ruthless submarine war were of British nationality. As far as is known, no loss of life attended today's sinkings, although only one of the vessels' crews has been reported as landed.

The largest of today's victims was the Hopemoor of 3,740 tons. The other vessels destroyed were the Afton of 1,156 tons, the Longscar of 2,777 tons, the sailing ship Percy Roy of 110 tons, the Greenland of 1,753 tons, the Kyunsti of 1,500 tons, and a small trawler.

It was announced today that the British steamer Netherlee was torpedoed without warning last Saturday and two members of her crew were killed. The remainder of the crew was landed today. Lloyd's Shipping Agency on Feb. 12 reported the sinking of the Netherlee. She measured 4,227 tons, and was last reported departing from Philadelphia on Jan. 21 for Dunkirk, France.

The British steamer Hopemoor was last reported as passing Cape Henry on Jan. 26 bound from Baltimore for Hull. She was 347 feet long and was built in 1911 at South Shields. The vessel was owned by the Moor Line of London.

The British Afton measured 1,156 tons and was 242 feet long. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1912 and was owned by Sloan & Co. of Glasgow.

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Thursday, Feb. 15, (via Paris.)—According to an affidavit made by Captain McDonough of the American schooner Lyman M. Law, sunk off the coast of Sardinia by a submarine on Feb. 12, the submarine ordered the schooner to halt, which she did immediately. The submarine, Captain McDonough's affidavit continues, approached the Lyman M. Law, and an officer of the undersea boat examined the ship's papers and her cargo and ordered the Captain and crew to leave. Afterward the schooner was set on fire and sunk by means of several bombs.

Captain McDonough makes oath in his affidavit that the only cargo on board the schooner comprised thin wood laths used for making lemon boxes, loaded at Stockton, Me., for Palermo, Sicily, and intended for use in the American trade. In this connection it is pointed out here that wood in general is contraband when it can be employed for military uses, but the question is raised if laths of the sort indicated are included in this category, being useful only for the construction of boxes for lemons and oranges, the exportation of which from Italy is allowed.

BERNSTORFF SHIP IN HALIFAX HARBOR

Searchlights and a Swarm of Patrol Boats Guard the Frederik VIII.

BAR ENTRANCE IN DAYLIGHT

British Shut Off View of City and Forts—Will Examine Voyagers Today.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 16.—The Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., from New York, with Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to the United States, and his party of German Consular officials homeward bound on board, anchored in Halifax Harbor tonight. Powerful searchlights were played on her from both sides of the harbor as she steamed slowly to her anchorage convoyed by a swarm of naval patrol boats.

In keeping with the assurances given by Great Britain to the United States for the safe conduct of the former Ambassador, extraordinary precautions were taken to safeguard the ship. No one not having official business on board was allowed to approach the steamer. Searchlights illumined the adjacent waters, and naval launches were detailed to keep up an active patrol in the vicinity of the anchorage while the liner is in port for examination by the British naval authorities.

All arrangements for protecting the Ambassador and his party and for expediting the customary examination of the steamer's cargo were taken over by British naval authorities. The Captain of a British warship, which recently arrived in these waters, outlined to the Canadian customs and immigration officials the nature of their duties, and arrangements were completed tonight to have them go aboard tomorrow morning.

Interpreters came from Ottawa and Toronto to assist in examing passengers, scrutinizing passports and carrying out the examination usually performed at Kirkwall up to the time of the declaration of Germany's tightened submarine blockade of the coasts of Great Britain and her allies, which led to the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

The Frederik VIII. arrived off the harbor this morning, but acting on a previous understanding with British naval authorities that she was not to steam by the harbor defenses in daylight, turned her nose seaward again, and did not return to the harbor entrance until nightfall. Patrol boats at once flocked about her and escorted her to her anchorage, which was chosen so that those on board could not command a view of the city.

REPORTS PENFIELD BROKE WITH AUSTRIA

Berlin Asserts Our Envoy Has Ended Negotiations—No Word Has Reached Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says that according to the Berliner Tageblatt negotiations between Frederic C. Penfield, American Ambassador at Vienna, and the Austrian Government have been broken off.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Americans in Austria have been warned from Washington to leave that country.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 15, (via London, Feb. 16.)—The increasing possibility of war between the United States and Germany has increased the tension between Vienna and Washington, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, who telegraphs:

"Ambassador Tarnowski has not yet been able to present his credentials to the White House, and the diplomatic situation between Austria-Hungary and

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA, ALL EAST & WEST COAST Points reached. 4 Trains Daily via Atlantic Coast Line. 1193 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1460. —Advt.

MUST NOT 'ADVISE OR PERMIT'

Arming, Says Berlin, Might Bar U-Boats from Saving Passengers.

CABINET WEIGHS PROBLEM

President and His Advisers Consider Entire Situation, but Give Out No Decision.

ASKS IF SAILORS ARE FREED

Washington Seeks to Confirm Report That Yarrowdale Prisoners Are Released.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 16.—I am given to understand that the crisis between the United States and Germany would become serious if the American Government decided to advise or permit the armament of mercantile ships, which would make it impossible for the U-boats to save passengers and crews if otherwise circumstances permitted. Thus the danger of war with America would be greatly increased.

There is lively speculation here on the status of the American insurance companies in case of war, the number of people insured by such companies in Germany being larger than generally supposed.

The local manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, having consulted with legal advisers, has come to the conclusion that American insurance business here will be left undisturbed even in case of war, and that it will be possible to keep in constant touch with the New York offices via neutral countries.

In requirement with the German law, this company has deposited nearly $4,500,000 security with the German Government to cover business done here. The New York Life has deposited about $21,750,000 for the same purpose, and the New York Germania some $15,000,000, while the security required from the Fidelity Deposit Company of Maryland is only $125,000. The Germania's yearly receipts in Germany amount to about $3,750,000.

The Government will shortly ask for a new war loan. It is also considering a new tax on the production of coal, which the producers may share with the consumers.

The existing tax on railway tickets probably will be heavily increased, as will the existing war profits, which thus far have yielded the Government 64,000,000 marks.

The bill granting the new loan will be submitted to the Reichstag at the next session on Feb. 22.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—For the time being the Government has deferred action in the case of the sixty-four American citizens who were captured on merchant ships taken prize or sunk by German sea raiders and held as prisoners of war. The situation is so delicate that the President and his advisers feel that no step should be taken that would precipitate war or unnecessarily imperil the lives or liberty of American citizens.

Yesterday the President decided that a vigorous protest against the continued detention of the sixty-four men whose release had been promised by the German Government should be addressed to Berlin. Today the State Department announced that it would defer sending the protest until it could ascertain the truth of a press dispatch from Berlin that the release of the men had been ordered by the German Government.

This dispatch was printed in newspapers this morning. Late this afternoon the State Department announced that it had asked the Spanish Government to instruct its Ambassador at Berlin to inquire if the men had been released. The Department also announced that pending the receipt of an answer to its inquiry it would not forward the protest which it had decided to send.

No Action on Arming Ships.

There was a regular meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon. It lasted only about an hour, and afterward it was said that there had been no change in the situation that required extended discussion. Conditions, it was indicated, showed that the part of wisdom was to wait for developments.

The understanding that the Cabinet took no action on the question of furnishing Government guns to vessels of the American Line for their protection against the attacks of German U-boats was taken to mean that President Wilson believes that decision should be deferred a while longer.

The Cabinet is credited with the view that this Government should take no action that would give Germany a chance to contend that the United States had forced the two countries into war.

At the same time there is thorough agreement between the President and the Cabinet that the Government has a right to arm its merchant ships to enable them to resist illegal attacks, and it has become a question of broad general policy as to when the arms should be furnished to ships flying the American flag.

Official opinion could not be obtained tonight as to the significance of a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from

Berlin saying that THE TIMES correspondent had been "given to understand" that the crisis between the United States and Germany would become serious if this Government advised or permitted the arming of merchant ships.

Such action, it was said in the dispatch, would make it impossible for U-boats to save passengers and crews of armed vessels. From what is known, however, of the attitude of the Government, it is possible to say that such threatening hints are not unexpected.

Viewed as Official Warning.

There has been a disposition here to believe that when it became known in Germany that the President and the Cabinet were considering the proposal to furnish Government arms to merchant vessels, intimations that this action would cause war would be sent to Washington. The wording of the dispatch made it obvious that the hint came from official sources. It was equally obvious that the object of the statement to THE TIMES correspondent was to warn the United States Government against deciding to arm merchant vessels.

What effect the warning will have on President Wilson and his advisers is something that can be known only after they have had a chance to read and study the message, but it is believed that they are so thoroughly acquainted with the situation that they will not be deterred in taking action by any threat of war from Germany. That action has been deferred has been due mainly to the desire to have an adjustment of the case of the American seamen held as prisoners in Germany. When the President is satisfied that danger to these men has passed or that he cannot help them by deferring action longer, he will make known his course, according to the understanding here.

It has been taken for granted among a considerable number of officials that the United States Government furnished armament to its merchant vessels in Germany would use this policy as an excuse for war. Some officials believed that Germany would not hesitate to sink armed American vessels, and would let some act of sinking be the reason for a resort to hostilities on the part of the United States. There are others, however, who are doubtful that Germany will force the issue with the United States. It is for President Wilson to determine whether it would be wise to arm merchant vessels at the present time.

Among those who believe they understand the Administration's attitude, the feeling is that the President's hesitation is due almost entirely to the desire to take no chance that might endanger Americans in Germany. With that question out of the way he would not hesitate, it is believed, to assert the right of the Government to furnish armament to merchant ships.

Inquires About Our Consuls.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—An inquiry was sent the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin today to ascertain the cause of delay in the departure of the American train from Munich which Mr. Gerard previously had reported would leave "some day this week" with eighty-six consuls and their families and other Americans.

An earlier dispatch from the Spanish Ambassador said Germany had promised to facilitate the Consuls' departure as much as possible. It is understood, however, that for military reasons the Germans insist that the remaining Americans all go out in one trainload, and that there has been delay in concentrating them at Munich. No doubt is felt here that they will arrive at Berne soon.

The ruthless German submarine campaign and its effects upon the United States were discussed late today by President Wilson and the Cabinet. The meeting lasted only an hour, and afterward it was said no new steps had been decided on.

Arming of American merchantmen and the economic effects of the partial tie-up of shipping out of American ports were the subjects on which the Cabinet centered attention. Secretary McAdoo is compiling a list of vessels held in port, and Secretary Redfield is making a comprehensive analysis of the inroads submarines are making on shipping generally. The Administration realizes that as long as it permits American ships to be held in port for fear of attack by submarines it in effect is acquiescing in the German policy. This state of affairs, it is admitted, cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely.

What the United States must do to end it, and when, are the only questions. The President is understood to have a very definite opinion as to what should be done, but he has not yet decided that the time to do it has come.

Three bills introduced in the House today by Representative Platt of New York would revive, with the name of Germany substituted for that of France, the statutes enacted in 1789 when American commerce was threatened by the French Navy. They would empower the Government to prevent commerce directly or indirectly with Germany, to seize German ships, and to permit American warships to attack German armed vessels which menace American commerce. Representative Helgesen of North Dakota offered a resolution providing for a war referendum, and Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania introduced a bill proposing registration of aliens in case of war between the United States and their native country. If the bills and the resolution went to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

GERARD REPUDIATES INTERVIEW IN MATIN

Calls the Writer, Recently Here, a "Deliberate, Adroit, and Monumental Liar."

THEY HAD TEA TOGETHER

Attache Whom Former Envoy Had Arrested Was Suspected by the French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—James W. Gerard has fallen a victim to an interviewer, despite his caution in announcing beforehand that he would give no interviews to any one until after he had reported to President Wilson.

Among Mr. Gerard's callers yesterday was Hugues Leroux, whose wife was an old friend of Mrs. Gerard. They had tea together. Leroux represents the Paris Matin, and recently made a trip to the United States in its behalf.

This morning the Matin had two columns of an alleged interview with Mr. Gerard, which opened with the frank admission that it was a violation of a confidential conversation. The writer then proceeded to give what purported to be Mr. Gerard's views on various phases on life in Berlin and conditions in Germany.

Mr. Gerard today denied the interview, saying:

"I never gave any such interview or made any such statements. He is a deliberate, adroit, and monumental liar."

It came out today that it was French information concerning Oscar Pflug, which first made Mr. Gerard suspicious of the former employe of the Berlin Embassy whom he had arrested. When Mr. Gerard's party reached Pontarlier on Wednesday night, the French authorities showed the former envoy a list containing the names of several persons concerning whom they had information, which made them desire further facts before admitting these persons into France.

Pflug's name was on this list with the information that he had visited Russia and London since the war began. Mr. Gerard thereupon questioned Pflug, who denied having been in either country. When he said that he had not been in Russia Mr. Gerard asked: "Are you sure?"

Pflug replied: "I ought to know, ought I?"

Mr. Gerard then spoke to the French authorities, who insisted that their information was good. Pflug apparently concluded that he was making a mistake with Mr. Gerard, so he went to and said: "I thought you were joking when you asked about my being in Russia. I have been there. I went to visit a cousin who lives there."

"This is neither the time nor the place for jokes," replied Mr. Gerard.

The former envoy then questioned Pflug again sharply, and during this examination Pflug confessed that he had answered wrongly twice on the previous examination. Still Mr. Gerard was inclined to bring Pflug to Paris to have the matter threshed out here. He went through his special train and found that nobody knew much about the man. He had worked in the American Consulate Erfurt, and had boasted that he was going to have a place in the State Department at Washington.

It was reported to Mr. Gerard that Pflug had been reporting to some one at the Kaiserhof Hotel in Berlin. Pflug told Mr. Gerard that he knew several American residents at that hotel, but had never given information to any one.

On the strength of this investigation Mr. Gerard concluded to bring Pflug to Paris, but before taking him aboard the special train he asked if he had any statement to make. Pflug replied that he had nothing to say, adding that Mr. Gerard "couldn't make a liar out of him." Thereupon Mr. Gerard left him to the French authorities.

The American doctor mentioned in yesterday's despatch reached Paris this morning, having had no more serious experience than what he termed a thirty-third degree examination. He announced his intention of going on to Spain without delay.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Premier Briand will give a luncheon at the Foreign Office tomorrow in honor of James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany. William Graves Sharp, American Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Sharp will give a dinner tomorrow for Mr. and Mrs. Gerard.

SOME OF OUR CONSULS STILL UNABLE TO LEAVE

May Be Weeks Before They Get Promised Train—Berne Has Rumor of Detentions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 16.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has learned from a Government official who has just arrived from Berlin that there are still a number of American Consuls, who up to the present have not received facility to leave Germany.

The German Government has promised to make arrangements for a special train, but this may involve a delay of some weeks.

BERNE, Feb. 16, (via Paris.)—The last contingent of the American colony who arrived from Germany left tonight for Paris, on their way to Spain and the United States. Comparatively few left on the regular evening train, as most of those who failed to depart last night went during the day, after hearing a rumor that entry into France would be refused after Friday.

A report had been widely circulated during the last twenty-four hours that Americans would be required to leave Paris almost as soon as they arrived, and this hastened the exodus.

The expected arrival of more Americans from Germany, including Consuls, has not taken place, and in consequence reports are rife that they are being retained by the German Government.

Willys Offers Plants to Nation.

TOLEDO, Feb. 16.—John N. Willys, automobile manufacturer of this city, has telegraphed to President Wilson pledging his support in the present crisis and offering to the Government the use of his plant at Toledo and its subsidiary plants as well as the plants of his allied companies, if their facilities are needed. The Toledo factory occupies 103 acres of floor space and employs 18,000 men:

MAP VIGOROUS POLICY TO FURTHER DEFENSE

Business Men on Advisory Commission More Active—Talk of Daniel Willard for Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Prospective changes in the administration of the Council of National Defense are expected to be followed by a vigorous policy of industrial preparedness for war. The council and its advisory commission have been in session in Washington every day, beginning last Tuesday. It is understood that the business men attached to the council have found cause for dissatisfaction in the matter of plans, or lack of them, for mobilizing the nation's resources and intend that defects already apparent, which have given reason for worry, shall be remedied without delay.

According to what one hears in Washington the Government is far from being in a state of preparation for a hostile conflict. Officials indicate that the stories in circulation are much exaggerated, but they are not furnishing any particulars to show that the fears of those who believe that preparedness is largely a name have no substantial foundation. In the last four days, while the Council of National Defense and its advisory commission have been in session in Washington, the lack of adequate plans for mobilizing industrial and transportation interests is said to have been emphasized, and the business men concerned are credited with an intention of overcoming the danger that this lack of preparation brings.

In addition to the Secretaries of War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, the Council of National Defense has three executive officers—a Director, a Secretary, and a Chief of the Medical Section. The Advisory Commission consists of seven civilians, representing various fields of activity.

The director of the council is W. S. Gifford of the American Bell Telephone Company. He is the principal executive officer of the council and has offices in Washington. Mr. Gifford was "loaned" by the Bell Company, according to the explanation made today, with the understanding that he would return to the company on March 1. The council is anxious that Mr. Gifford remain as Director beyond that date, and a strong effort is being made to arrange for his retention for at least six months.

Dr. Godfrey S. Cabot of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, the Chairman of the Advisory Commission, has indicated that he cannot serve in that capacity longer than March 1, the end of the term for which he was elected officer. Dr. Godfrey is said to be insistent that business reasons make it imperative for him to retire, and, in the realization that he is in earnest, the members of the Council and the Advisory Commission are pressing Daniel Willard of Baltimore, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to accept the Chairmanship.

The new plans for industrial and transportation preparedness calls for so much activity on the part of the Chairman of the Advisory Commission that if Mr. Willard should accept he probably would be obliged to curtail extensively his work as head of the Baltimore & Ohio. While this is realized by his fellow members, they are understood to feel that the situation requires the sacrifice on the part of Mr. Willard, and are appealing to him on patriotic grounds. No decision has been reached yet and cannot be until Dr. Godfrey has indicated definitely that it is impossible for him to remain as Chairman beyond March 1. The Chairman, as well as the other members of the Advisory Commission, serve without compensation.

In addition to Dr. Godfrey and President Willard, the members of the Advisory Commission are: Samuel Gompers of Washington, President of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Franklin Martin of Chicago, Howard E. Coffin of Detroit, Bernard M. Baruch of New York, and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago.

WANTS UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

Civic Federation Committee Assails Also Sentencing Men to Navy.

Universal military training was indorsed in this resolution adopted yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Committee on National Defense of the National Civic Federation:

That the Committee on National Defense of the National Civil Federation unreservedly approves and indorses the principle of universal military training in time of peace and universal military service in time of war, and that it urges the enactment of this principle into law in some such form as the so-called Chamberlain bill, now under consideration by Congress.

That this committee call to the attention of the Governor of New York State the reported action of Justice Wesley C. Howard in suspending sentence upon four convicted criminals on condition that they enlist in the United States Army or Navy, and that it urge that there be expressed official disapproval of this act.

Supreme Court Justice W. O. Howard was reported to have suspended sentence at Albany several days ago on four young men, indicted for breaking into houses, stealing articles, and burning papers, on condition that they should enter the navy. Ensign Philip F. Hambsch, in charge of the recruiting station at Albany, wrote a vehement protest to Justice Howard, in which he asserted: "The navy is not a dumping-ground for criminals."

The committee indorsed another resolution sent in by Chairman William J. Schieffelin recommending a standing army of not less than 250,000; universal training of at least six months for boys between 18 and 20 years; provision of adequate transportation facilities for immediate use; the abolition of red tape, giving larger authority to officers in obtaining supplies; the establishment of a service corps for rough camp labor; rotation in office of bureau troops, and closer personal relations between army officers, troops, and the public.

REPUDIATE BERLIN APPEAL.

Pro-German Document a Forgery, American Correspondents There Say

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (via London.)—The Vossische Zeitung this morning published a two-column pro-German appeal to Americans, to which was attached the signatures of ten American newspaper correspondents, most of whom until recently were residents of Berlin. The existence of this appeal, which is alleged to have been drawn up last November, was wholly unknown to American newspaper men here, who promptly branded the document a forgery, so far as the signatures were concerned.

In retracting the appeal tonight the Vossische Zeitung announced that it was framed by a New York newspaperman, a free lance working here now, who wrote it to order for an American. Apparently a draft of the appeal was lost or stolen, and then found its way into a printing shop, which added the names of the ten correspondents as the sole signers. The correspondents remaining here promptly notified the civil and military authorities and press that they disclaimed all knowledge of and responsibility for the document.

REPORT PENFIELD BROKE WITH AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

the United States is at present at a standstill. Negotiations between the two capitals are not taking place. Further developments are looked forward to with complete composure by the dual monarchy, which is awaiting the next steps by President Wilson in order to determine its future course.

"The determination of the United States Government to permit the arming of merchantmen is looked on as a menacing element in the situation. This would deprive U-boat commanders of the only remaining possibility of permitting American ships, which they recognize at present as being unarmed, to disembark crews and passengers. The resolution of the American Government wipes out the last remaining difference between armed English merchantmen, which for some time past have been sailing under the American flag and bona fide American ships.

"It is most natural that in the face of such a situation the possibility of war between Germany and the United States has increased, for which reason the future relations of the United States and the Dual Monarchy are now being viewed with increased skepticism."

Washington Has No Word of Breach.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Press reports that Ambassador Penfield had "broken off negotiations" with the Austrian Foreign Office, and that Americans had been ordered out of Austria, reached here today, but are without official confirmation.

So far as the State Department knows the Ambassador is still presenting the views of the American Government in regard to Germany's submarine policy, to which Austria has adhered, but a final report from him, showing a break with Austria to be inevitable, is expected at any time. Officials still hope that a break with Austria may be avoided, but admit that recent indications are to the contrary.

It was stated that no instructions had been sent to Ambassador Penfield to warn Americans to leave Austria. They thought it probable that Mr. Penfield might have taken such action on his own initiative.

PHILADELPHIA SAFE ON WESTWARD TRIP

First American Liner to Pass Through New German Blockade Flashes "All Well."

MANY AMERICANS ON BOARD

British Passport Restrictions Bar London Press Correspondents Who Sought to Make Voyage.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—The Philadelphia, the first American liner to leave Europe since Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare became fully effective, sailed from here late on Wednesday afternoon. She carried ninety-five passengers of all classes, of whom thirty-eight were Americans. Among the few cancellations were those of Frank Simonds and Winfield R. Sheehan, who had planned to sail, but were prevented at the last moment by business reasons. Dr. Henry van Dyke, formerly United States Minister to Holland, had originally intended to sail on the Philadelphia, but decided earlier in the week to postpone his departure until Saturday.

The Philadelphia was unarmed, carrying neither a mounted nor an unmounted gun. In addition to her passengers she carried a general cargo of what is known as express freight and two tons of dispatches from the American Embassy in London for the State Department in Washington. The dispatch bags contained important documents forwarded from American Embassies and Consulates in nearly all the countries of Europe, including a large quantity from Germany which was dispatched before the break in diplomatic relations.

A jolly and good-natured crowd waved good-bye from the Philadelphia's decks to anxious friends as the ship left the dock. Prior to embarking the passengers had discussed the prospect of the liner being attacked by a submarine, but most of them treated it lightly. However, many tried to take out large life insurance policies before sailing, especially in view of the fact that when they engaged their passage the company required them to sign waivers not to hold it responsible for any loss in the event that the ship was sunk by a mine or submarine. Most of the passengers comforted themselves with the belief that Germany, in spite of threats to torpedo anything in the prescribed war zone, would not sink an American passenger liner.

Although none except passengers who had passed the examination of the military and customs officials was permitted on the steamship pier prior to embarkation, numbers of Liverpool residents crowded the streets in the neighborhood to watch the first American passenger ship sail from English shores since the German blockade order became operative. There were comparatively few British passengers, and this was explained by the fact that the authorities refused passports except in a few instances. Even the London newspapers entitled to obtain the services of a staff men to make the voyage. The editors of these papers had to content themselves with engaging the few American newspaper men on board to send stories in the event of anything of importance being even arranged to in the accounts of the trip called after the liner reached America.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Officials of the American Line assumed today that the Philadelphia has passed outside the danger zone, as no word has been received from her since her departure late on Wednesday.

Among the Americans on board the Philadelphia are:

First Class—William Armour, Princeton, N. J.; Frederick S. Bowen, Boston; Robert Bowman, Lake Forest, Ill.; Miss Gertrude Cohen, San Francisco; Thomas Cochran, New York; J. Francis Dooley, Freeport, L. I.; Selmer B. Fougenor, New York; William Griffith, Philadelphia; H. William Gudmens, New York; John Charles Horan, New York; George H. Kummerer, Buffalo; R. C. Rawson and wife, New York; Carrie Sayles, Freeport, L. I.; Russell Shanahan and wife, Forest Hills, L. I.; Dr. Arthur W. Stevenson, Newport, R. I.; Miss Bernice Snell, Fulton, Mich.; C. Steenstrup, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Trabinger, Jersey City; Remson T. Williams, New York.

Second Class—Charles Boyle, Dawson, Yukon Territory; Mrs. Dorothy Contillo and infant, New York; Douglass Randolph Carter, St. Louis; George Eccies, Fresno, Cal.; John and Gerald Fitzgerald, Uniontown, Pa.; Mrs. K. E. Greaves, New York; Robert Mounthier, New York; Robert M. McBride, New York; J. T. Toonay and wife, Brookline, Mass.; Stanley J. Wheeler and wife, Tokio.

Philadelphia Reports "All Well."

The American liner Philadelphia sailed from Liverpool on Feb. 14 for New York, and has succeeded in evading the submarines and mines. A message received yesterday by the agents from Captain H. Candy said: "Philadelphia, all well."

When P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, was asked yesterday why, if it was safe to sail the Philadelphia from Liverpool, he did not allow the steamships to leave New York, replied that the circumstances were different.

"When a fast ship like the Philadelphia leaves Liverpool at dusk she can get clear away to sea without having to waste time waiting for the tide, pilots or manoeuvring like she would approaching Liverpool, which makes the risk much greater," he said. "It is much easier to get something out of the neck of a bottle than to put something into it. Then, there can be no question of contraband cargo for an American ship bound to the United States and, therefore, the incentive for attack would be less.

"No dates for resuming the weekly sailings from New York to Liverpool will be fixed until some definite arrangement can be made to protect the lives of the passengers and crews of the American Line steamships from danger of submarine attack. We have not received any guns or any message from Washington today on the subject. It would be useless to send out the St. Louis unprotected and risk 300 or 400 lives, which would be a serious responsibility."

Mr. Franklin added that some of the crew of the St. Louis had been paid off, but that several men were still being kept on the ship. No date had been fixed for the sailing of the Finland from Liverpool, he said.

The Philadelphia would have left Liverpool last Saturday, but was delayed through having to repair her port crankshaft which was broken in mid-ocean on the eastward voyage from New York.

CLEAR FROM PHILADELPHIA.

American Schooner Among Vessels to Start for European Ports.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The movement of ships from this port to belligerent and neutral ports of Europe continued today. The American schooner Rachel W. Stevens cleared for Lisbon with a cargo of coal. The Norwegian steamer Sarpfos cleared for Copenhagen with petroleum, while the British steamer Ricardo A. Mestrem passed out to sea bound for Dartmouth, Eng.

Ships that passed safely through the submarine war zone and arrived here today included the British steamers Maine and South Point from London; Wynnete from Glasgow, and Doonholm from Toulon via Gibraltar.

BET SHIP DODGES U-BOAT.

Agents of the Orleans and the Rochester Confident Vessels Are Saf..

The two American freighters, the Rochester and the Orleans, which sailed from New York last Saturday for Bordeaux with cargoes consisting chiefly of provisions and machinery, will be about 1,700 miles out by noon today. They should reach Fayal in the Azores tomorrow or Monday, where, it is understood, they will take on a fresh supply of coal.

W. S. Sullivan, the freight manager of the Oriental Navigation Company, which owns the Orleans, said yesterday that he was so sure the vessel would deliver her cargo at Bordeaux that he had wagered $150 to $100 with a shipping friend on the event. He said he did not expect any word from Captain Allan Tucker until the Orleans reached her destination, unless something happened to her on the voyage.

The same confidence was expressed at the office of the Kerr Steamship Company which operates the Rochester, regarding her safe arrival at Bordeaux. It was thought that both steamships would keep company until they arrived in the submarine zone when it might be advisable to take different courses to the mouth of the Gironde.

The two Spanish freighters Mar Baltico and Mar Negro, which are finishing their loading at Brooklyn will sail either today or tomorrow for Marseilles under charter to the French Line.

STOCKHOLM SAILS; TO STOP AT HALIFAX

Swedish-American Liner Carries Four United States Citizens—American Freighters to Sail.

After obtaining permission from the British authorities to call at Halifax instead of Kirkwall for examination, the Swedish-American liner Stockholm sailed yesterday afternoon for Gothenburg with forty-two passengers, among whom were four citizens of the United States—Hans Lagerlof, Abraham Spieler, Nils Bodeen, and William Olsen. After leaving Halifax the Stockholm will avoid the danger zone by steering to the northward of the Faroe Islands.

William Van Doorn, general manager of the Holland-America Line in the United States, said yesterday that the Noordam would said tomorrow or Monday for Rotterdam with 9,000 tons of grain, but without passengers or mails. He said he did not know whether the vessel would call at Halifax. The Ryndam will carry passengers and leave New York some day next week.

The American freighter City of Puebla, owned by the Harvey Steamship Company, is loading cargo at Pier 26, Brooklyn, and will sail tomorrow or Monday. The agents declined to give out any information regarding the cargo, and said the question of protection rested with the State Department and that the freighter would sail when she was loaded and coaled whether she had guns or not. The Boriquen of the Kerr Steamship Company, another American freighter, is loading in Brooklyn for Bordeaux and will sail soon.

The Anchor liner Tuscania sailed yesterday morning for Glasgow direct with twenty-four passengers, among whom were four American citizens. The Cunarder Laconia will leave port some time today for Liverpool, and has several Americans on her first cabin list. The sailing of the French liner Chicago, which was scheduled for 3 o'clock this afternoon, has been postponed until Monday on account of the delay in getting coal. She has several Americans on her list bound for Paris. The Cunarder Ascania will also leave for London on Monday sometime.

The American steamship Algonquin of the American Star Steamship Company, a vessel which recently changed her Canadian registry to that of the United States, will leave here Sunday or Monday for London. The Algonquin will be commanded by Captain A. Norberg, naturalized American citizen of Norwegian birth, and her principal officers, as well as several members of her crew, also will be Americans.

Twenty-one ships arrived in the port of New York yesterday, many of the vessels passing through the German U-boat zone, carrying contraband, the successful passage of the vessels is regarded in shipping circles as evidence of the failure of the submarine program. Many of the ships left port after the German order became effective and after the period of grace had expired.

The Belgian freighter Lydie sailed yesterday for Rotterdam with provisions for the Belgian refugees, and the British freighter Penmorvan left at the same time for Havre.

FOUGHT OFF A SUBMARINE.

French Freighter's Gun Put Craft to Flight After a Battle.

Officers of the French freighter Honduras, which arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, told of an encounter with a German submarine on Dec. 7 twenty miles outside Brest, in which the steamship was saved from destruction by the four-inch gun mounted at her stern.

The Honduras was bound from New Orleans to France with sugar, and was nearing her home port when a submarine appeared on the surface of the sea astern and opened fire with bow guns. The Honduras replied, returning shot for shot. After firing twenty-eight rounds the submarine drew away from the steamship, apparently having been hit.

DEFENDS MILITIA IN HOUSE.

Representative Crago Says Wholesale Criticism Is Unjust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Representative Thomas S. Crago, formerly an officer in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, defended the National Guard system in a speech in the House today while the army appropriation bill was under consideration.

Mr. Crago said wholesale criticism of the National Guard before and after the recent mobilization was unjust and that the National Guard provided 140,000 enlisted men and trained officers to handle them when the Government could not turn in any other direction.

The National Guard mobilized last Summer, argued Mr. Crago, was not the body provided for in the National Defense act. A still more effective branch of the military service might be expected, he said, when the "Federalized National Guard," as provided for in the reorganization bill of last June, was called into the service hereafter.

Mr. Crago, a minority member of the Military Affairs Committee, praised the pending army bill as "a great peace measure, not a war measure."

Mr. Crago referred to the report of the Division of Militia Affairs on the mobilization of the Organized Militia and National Guard and said: "It was not truly labeled, was not a true report, and from it false conclusions have been drawn."

"They gathered facts and figures at random," he said, "and if these facts and figures were gathered under the same confusing conditions that existed when these men were being mustered into the service of the United States they are not worth the paper they are written on, because from my own personal knowledge I know that the officers of the army were all at sea as to their respective duties and as to what was actually expected of them. The desks of all the Adjutants General of the States were piled up with contradictory orders from Washington and from the different departments."

ROW IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Socialist Attacks Government—Police Methods in Handling People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—At today's sitting of the Prussian Diet, stormy scenes occurred during a speech delivered by Herr Hoffman, who belongs to the Socialist minority. He violently attacked the Government and the police in connection with their conduct toward the people.

Several workers, he said, had been arrested without any legitimate reason, while workmen were threatened with being sent to the trenches, which was thus considered as a punishment. Hoffman also bitterly complained of certain acts of the secret police and of the prosecution of some trade unions.

Amid cries of "Order!" the speaker reminded the members of the treatment of Dr. Liebknecht. Hoffman then dealt with the present food difficulties and admitted that the hunger was causing more deaths, owing to the bitterly cold weather. After describing the anxious longing for peace felt by the people, he declared that peace would have been possible long since if the German Government had made public its war aims.

MANN TALKS PEACE; DEMOCRATS CHEER

Republican Leader Applauded as He Describes Perils War Might Bring to Nation

FEARS ENTANGLING POLICY

"If We Get Into War God Only Knows Where It Will Land This Country," He Exclaims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, was greeted by an unusual demonstration in the House today when he discussed the possibility of this country entering the European war, expressed the hope that conflict might be avoided, and declared that "whenever we undertake to enter a policy which requires us to interfere in European affairs we cannot longer ask or insist upon the traditional policy that European countries shall keep their hands off American affairs."

Representative Dies of Texas asked: "I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois if some nation in Europe, involved in this war, should bid our peaceful commerce keep off the sea and declare that we should no longer conduct our commerce in obedience to the laws of nations, does he think we should refuse, in obedience to that request or warning, to declare our rights to commerce?"

"What does the gentleman think?" said Mr. Mann.

"If I make a speech and undertake to tell the American people what to do, I will tell them," answered Mr. Dies.

Will Strive to Avoid War.

"The gentleman is asking me a question in order to embarrass me," continued Representative Mann. "It is a question he cannot answer now, and when he answers it I will answer it. I do not know what position I will take or what position Congress will take when specific cases may arise, but I will say this for myself, I am determined to do everything within my power to keep our country out of the present European war.

"If it becomes necessary for the United States at any time to lick any foreign country, I am willing to join and help do it. I think we ought to keep out of this war if we can, and I am trusting with hope and faith that the President of the United States will do everything that he thinks can possibly be done to keep us out of the war.

"Simply now, in the main, to excite a little more the attention of the House toward the facts if we get into war. God only knows where it will land this country. I believe that so far as we can, it is to our interest to remain the dominant force in the civilization of the American continent, and not attempt to think that we have the duty of regulating the Old World and its conduct. We do pretty well when we take care of ourselves well. We have a greater burden, which we have not yet very successfully carried, to help protect and take care of the republics of Central and South America. When we have performed that job to the credit of ourselves and to the interest of those republics and civilization I think it will be time enough then for us to undertake to regulate the conduct and civilization of the older nations in Europe now engaged in an effort to destroy civilization. I regret it, but I hope we can keep out of it."

RIGHTS LEAGUE DEMANDS WAR

Cowardly for This Nation to Stand Aside, Says Spokesman.

In reply to a recent speech in Congress by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania attacking the American Rights League for urging formal recognition by the President "of the state of war already existing" between this country and Germany, Douglas W. Johnson, Chairman of the league's Executive Committee, issued a statement yesterday declaring that the organization "believes the American people should enter war without any more watchful waiting."

"It considers it cowardly, dishonorable, and dangerous for this great nation to stand selfishly aside while others fight to subdue the submarines that have attacked our ships, killed our citizens, and blockaded our coast," Mr. Johnson said. "It believes the present war is a contest between autocratic militarism and human liberties, and that the place of America today, as it has been in the past, is by the side of those who battle for liberty."

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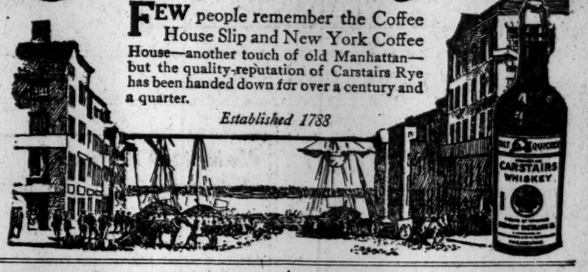


NATION'S RAILWAYS UNITED FOR DEFENSE

Men Representing 280,000 Miles of Road Organized for Service in Event of War.

FOUR COMMITTEES FORMED

One to Work with the Head of Each Military Department — All to See the President Soon.

The first direct step toward organizing the railroads of the United States for defense in time of war was made yesterday when the Executive Committee of the American Railway Association met at 75 Church Street and accepted the task originally laid upon President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, when he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Communication of the Advisory Commission of the Council for National Defense and referred by him to the association. The association named four committees to undertake the work, one for each of the four military departments of the country.

These committees will maintain headquarters in the cities that are the military headquarters of their departments, and the Chairman of each was selected partly because of the location of his office in such a city. Thus, in time of need, the chiefs of the railroad organization may be in constant touch with the military commanders, prepared to confer and to act on a moment's notice.

As Chairman of a special Executive Committee to be composed of the Chairmen of these four committees, Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway and Chairman of the Special Committee on Co-operation with the Military Authorities which conducted the recent mobilization of troops on the Mexican border, was selected, partly because of the Mexican mobilization work and partly because his office is in Washington, where he can be in close touch with the President and the War Department.

In announcing the formation of these committees and its undertaking the Executive Committee of the association adopted this resolution, which was telegraphed to President Wilson:

Whereas, The President of the United States has appointed a National Council for Defense for the purpose of ascertaining the resources of the country and of securing the co-operation of all organized transportation and industrial activities in furtherance of this purpose,

Resolved, That in order that the railways may be in a position to assist with their full strength the National Council of Defense that fourteen members be added to the Special Committee on Co-operation with the Military Authorities, including Mr. Fairfax Harrison as General Chairman, so as to constitute a committee of eighteen members, to represent the railways in connection with the work which the National Council for Defense has in hand; the membership of the committee to be representative of the four army departments into which the country is divided.

Resolved, That the name of the Special Committee on Co-operation with the Military Authorities be changed to Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association.

In addition W. W. Atterbury, a Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and President of the American Railway Association, sent this telegram to the President of each railroad in the association, which represents lines covering 280,000 miles in the United States, Canada, and Mexico:

Present emergency facing our country calls for loyal support and earnest co-operation by railroads with National Council for Defense, appointed by President Wilson. To assure this to fullest extent, Executive Committee has enlarged the Special Committee on Co-operation with Military Authorities and designated it Special Committee of American Railway Association on National Defense, consisting of eighteen members and representing the four army departments of the country. Executive Committee requests the hearty co-operation of each member of association with its special committee on co-operation in connection with the work which the National Council for Defense has in hand.

The personnel of the various committees follows:

Fairfax Harrison, President Southern Railway, General Chairman.

For the Eastern Department: L. F. Loree, President, Delaware & Hudson Company, Chairman; W. G. Besler, President, Central Railroad of New Jersey; A. W. Thompson, Vice President, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; A. H. Smith, President, New York Central Railroad; J. H. Hustis, Receiver, Boston & Maine Railroad; W. J. Harahan, President, Seaboard Air Line Railway.

For the Central Department: R. H. Alshton, President, Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chairman; G. L. Peck, Vice President, Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh; E. E. Calvin, President, Union Pacific Railroad; C. H. Markham, President, Illinois Central Railroad; G. L. Slade, Vice President, Northern Pacific Railway.

For the Southern Department: W. B. Scott, President, Southern Pacific Lines in Texas and Louisiana, Chairman; B. P. Bush, Receiver, Missouri Pacific Railway; C. H. Achaff, Receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

For the Western Department: William Sproule, President Southern Pacific Company, Chairman; E. E. Ripley, President, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; J. D. Farrell, President, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company.

The headquarters of some of these men are far from Washington, but telegrams announcing their appointment were sent to all yesterday, and as soon as they can fix upon an agreeable date they will meet at the capital to tender their services formally to President Wilson and to learn from him and the Council for National Defense just what may be asked of the railroads.

RAISE $5,000,000,000 IN NEW BRITISH LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

mately $1,014,800,000) to cover the Government's expenditures for the second quarter of the present year. This was an increase of 900,000,000 francs over the amount of the appropriations for the first quarter.

Referring to the growing expenditures of the French Government Minister Ribot said:

"The greatest of our tasks is not to raise money at home for the growing expenditures. It is in reducing the loans made abroad to pay for foreign purchases. We must better utilize our own forces of production and put an end to all importations that are not rigorously necessary.

"We should have confidence in France. We should talk frankly to the people and show them the difficulties and sacrifices that are indispensable. With sincere talk and order in our methods and vigor in our actions there is nothing we cannot obtain from this noble country which is resolved to do everything and to suffer everything required to conquer and to secure a peace that will preserve it from fresh aggression."

Explaining the situation in the Treasury, M. Ribot pointed out that receipts were increased by 30,000,000 francs in 1916 over 1915 from direct taxes and by 810,000,000 francs from indirect taxes. The total receipts were 2.4 per cent. below those of a normal year.

The maximum issue of notes by the Bank of France has been raised by Government decree to 21,000,000,000 francs. The previous maximum was 18,000,000,000 francs which was established provisionally by a law of May 15, 1916

GERMANY WILL LEND $187,000,000 TO TURKEY

Finance Minister Discussing New Offer Says Berlin Promises Extensive Aid After the War.

LONDON, Feb. 16. — Germany has made a new loan to Turkey of 42,500,000 Turkish pounds, (about $187,000,000,) according to a Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam quoting a Constantinople dispatch printed in the German newspapers. A bill authorizing the acceptance of the loan was introduced in the Turkish Senate on Tuesday. Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, in discussing the bill, said that since the outbreak of the war, Germany and Austria-Hungary had advanced to Turkey 79,000,000 pounds, repayable eleven years after peace is declared.

Djavid Bey said that his visits to Berlin had convinced him that Germany would do everything possible to facilitate Turkey's payment of her debts and was ready, apart from the advances already made, to give the money necessary for reorganization after the war. The Minister said that if these hopes were realized and 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds was obtained to be spent on agriculture, railway building and roads Turkey would be able in ten years to cover her ordinary expenditure and interest on the national debt as well as on debts contracted during the war.

The bill authorizing acceptance of the loan also authorized the issue of 32,000,000 pounds in bank notes. Djavid Bey said that these bank notes were not paper money, but would be cashed by Germany in gold. He expressed surprise that these notes were decreasing in value and that the public was giving three pounds in paper for one pound in gold.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16, (via London).—The new German war credit bill, which will be introduced in the coming session of the Reichstag, will probably call for a greater

GERMANS PIERCE CHAMPAGNE LINE

Gain Half a Mile on Front of Mile and a Half South of Ripont.

CAPTURE 858 FRENCHMEN

Four Lines of Positions Stormed, Berlin Says—Counterattacks Repulsed with Losses.

PARIS SILENT ON ATTACK

War Office's Day Report Says There Was No Infantry Fighting in Champagne.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Troops of the German Crown Prince in an attack yesterday against French positions south of Ripont, in the Champagne, on a front of about a mile and a half, captured ground to a depth of half a mile, the War Office announced today. The Germans took 858 prisoners, including 21 officers.

The attack, which was preceded by intense artillery fire, was made mainly against the French position at Maisons de Champagne Farm and Hill 185, about one-third of a mile south of the farm. Four lines of French positions were stormed in the attack. The French made counterattacks last night and this morning, but were repulsed with losses. The German losses are said to have been small. The statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Northeast of Armentières and south of La Bassée Canal and in the Somme sector the artillery activity continued into the night. Gatherings of hostile infantry in trenches north of Armentières, west of Lens and on both banks of the Ancre were shelled by us with devastating fire and no attacks, therefore, developed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—In Champagne, south of Ripont, after efficient preparations rendered by the artillery and the minethrowers, an attack was executed by our infantry with foresight and energy to a full success:

On Maisons de Champagne Farm and Hill 185 four hostile lines on a width of 2,600 meters were stormed to a depth of 800 meters. Twenty-one officers and 837 men of other ranks were made prisoners. Twenty machine guns and one mine thrower were brought in as booty. Our losses were small.

The French increased their own losses in useless counterattacks, which they carried on in the evening and this morning against the positions taken from them.

On the west bank of the Meuse, (Verdun sector) reconnoitring parties brought back forty-four prisoners, mostly from the third French line.

On both sides during the day and night aviators were lively and active. The enemy lost seven airplanes in aerial fights and as a result of cannon and infantry fire.

The Maisons de Champagne Farm and Hill 185 are about a mile and a half south of Ripont, which is on the main road between Tahure and Cernay. Ripont is about thirty-three miles west of Verdun and about the same distance east of Rheims.

The official statement issued by the French War Office Thursday night reported that German artillery had bombarded violently French positions in the sector of the Maisons de Champagne Farm. The communication also mentioned a successful surprise attack by the French west of the Butte du Mesnil, about one mile southwest of Hill 185.

PARIS SILENT ON ATTACK.

French Say Only Artillery Fighting Occurred in Champagne.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The War Office communication issued this morning says:

At 11 o'clock last night in the region of Berry-au-Bac, in the Argonne, we carried out several surprise attacks successfully, and brought back about thirty prisoners.

To the west of Maisons de Champagne, the artillery activity continues, but without infantry action. The fire of our heavy batteries caused an explosion of an ammunition depot at Manre, to the north of Tahure.

In Lorraine, near Nomeny, a German reconnoitring party was surprised by our fire and scattered. The enemy left behind several dead. In the region of Louvemont, artillery fighting has been reported.

In the Vosges, to the south of Ste. Marie Pass, an enemy long range gun this morning fired several shells in the direction of Nancy.

The Belgian communication says:

All along the Belgian front artillery activity is being maintained day and night.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The official communication from British Headquarters in France issued this evening reads as follows:

We entered German positions southeast of Souchez during the night and captured eleven prisoners. The whole of our party returned safely. An enemy party that reached our lines northeast of Armentières early this morning suffered a number of casualties and was at once driven out.

The enemy's artillery has shown great activity in the neighborhood of Sailliisel, (Somme.) There was considerable activity by both sides near Morval.

Yesterday one British airplane and three German airplanes, one of which fell on our side of the line, were brought down in aerial fight. Five other enemy machines were driven down damaged while a ninth hostile airplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns. Four other British machines are missing.

KAISER FELICITATES HEIR.

Says Crown Prince's Troops Maintained Their Reputation.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (via London.)—An official communication says Emperor William has telegraphed to the German Crown Prince congratulating him and his troops for their successful attack against the French in Champagne, which he says maintained their reputation for smart execution.

Scene of German Success in Champagne

Berlin reports that German troops broke through the French line on Hill 185, near Maisons de Champagne, penetrating to a depth of half a mile on a front of a mile and a half. Over 850 prisoners were captured.

RESERVE BOARD GETS BANKS READY

Mobilizes the Nation's Finances and Believes Any Contingency Is Covered.

$600,000,000 AT CAPITAL

Agents in Various Districts Also Hold $300,000,000—More Reserve Notes Ordered for Emergencies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The nation's finances are mobilized to meet any situation likely to be presented in the near future, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, whose precautionary measures, undertaken upon the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, have assumed concrete form and are believed to cover every contingency that may arise.

There are at present on deposit with Federal Reserve agents in the various reserve districts approximately $300,000,000 in cash and the huge reserve of $600,000,000 is available at Washington for use wherever it may be needed. As a precautionary measure, the board has requested the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to engrave a large additional number of reserve notes which will be ready for emergency use.

An estimate by George M. Reynolds of Chicago that the banks of the country are at present able to withstand a financial strain of eight times the sum involved in the panic of 1907 is believed by officials to be a correct appraisal of the strength of the Federal Reserve system.

The heavy demands made upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in connection with the issuance of new notes for the board and the issuance of the large volume of one and two dollar treasury notes, the so-called greenbacks, recently authorized by Secretary McAdoo, have resulted in the addition of approximately seventy-five men to the bureau's staff. It is possible that a force soon will be working night and day making the new money.

The first concern of the board to protect member banks against runs by depositors of foreign birth, and non-member banks so far as possible, virtually has passed. There have been few runs, it is said, and these apparently were due to the unfounded belief of foreign-born depositors that the Government would confiscate their bank accounts in case of war. Secretary Lansing's recent statement correcting this idea is said to have dispelled the fear of such depositors, and conditions are reported practically to be normal.

Such withdrawals have been reported from banks in Seattle, Cleveland, New York, and Connecticut. The situation in Cleveland, it is said, arose from the publication in a Rumanian newspaper of a report that foreigners would do well to have their funds in national banks in preference to all others. Trust companies and other non-member banks in the city and district, it is said, have been affected somewhat by this announcement. Virtually all the money thus withdrawn is understood to have been deposited again in national banks.

A run on a branch Postal Savings Bank in an East Side neighborhood of New York City also was reported to the Reserve Board. Funds available for ordinary demands, it was reported here, proved insufficient to meet the checks of excited depositors, and a sum sufficient to tide over the postal bank was hastily obtained from a small national bank nearby. Officers of the national bank on learning of the situation, unfurled a large American flag in front of the building and put up a placard announcing that postal savings checks would be cashed at par.

This, it is said, diverted the run to the national bank, which was well prepared to handle the situation. The unusual transportation situation, due to the congestion of traffic, has been reflected in the business done by Federal Reserve banks. The volume of acceptances bought rose approximately $20,000,000 within a week and discount rates have hardened somewhat.

Guns Busy on Italian Front.

ROME, Feb. 16.—This statement on military operations was issued today by the War Office: "Last night we shelled enemy infantry collecting in the neighborhood of St. Caterina. East of Gorizia some hostile detachments which neared our lines were surrounded and taken prisoner. South of Gorizia the enemy attempted to advance toward our Sober and Vertoiba positions, but was promptly stopped by our fire. There was the usual artillery fire all along the front yesterday."

WOMEN OF VIENNA DEMANDED PEACE

Adopted Resolutions Insisting That the Government Cease to Incite the World to War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, on Jan. 29 contained the following:

"A peace meeting organized by the women of Vienna took place yesterday in the hall of the Buhnenvereinshaus. A great number of telegrams conveying good wishes and protestations of sympathy arrived both from the provinces and abroad. After reports being read by Mmes. Leopoldine Kulpa of Vienna and Rosika Schwimmer of Budapest, the meeting unanimously passed a resolution demanding that the Governments should publish its conditions of peace, should cease to incite the world to war and should do its best to obtain a stable peace."

The Vienna Leichpost of Jan. 27, in an article on the distress in Austria, said: "Is there any one in the world who would envy the position of those poor women, those wretched young girls who have to wait in queues to obtain certain provisions? And yet it very often happens that passersby, hastening to their work, address sarcastic remarks to those drawn up in the lines, thus showing their jealousy. They are jealous, as a matter of fact, of those who can afford the time to wait for their turn, while they are forced to be at the factory at a given hour, and have to do without certain provisions and, above all, petrol, which is very precious."

BRITISH WOMEN ECONOMIZE.

Gordon Selfridge Denies Reports of Lavish Expenditures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Gordon Selfridge, the department store owner, today contradicted frequent reports of lavish expenditures by English women. At the annual meeting of the company he said that the sale of luxuries and extravagant articles at its stores had practically ceased.

In normal times the company's business in rich articles of dress was a large feature of its turnover, but it was not so now. The new spirit of the people was against it, according to Mr. Selfridge, and business reflected the serious and absolutely necessary buying of the third year of the war.

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACK.

Fighting Reported East of Lemberg —Snowstorm in the Carpathians.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 16.—The Teutonic attack in Galicia, east of Lemberg, on Wednesday was repulsed, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

Western Front—The enemy's attack against our positions south of the village of Kadarovitze, southeast of Zlochoff, mentioned yesterday, was repulsed. In the Carpathians the snowstorm continues at several points.

Rumanian Front—Infantry firing is proceeding.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Little activity on the eastern front is reported in the statement issued today from German General Headquarters, which says:

Front of Prince Leopold—Between the Baltic and the Danube during the snow storms and cold weather there was fighting activity only in a few sectors. On the Querzyena Solotvina our outpost southwest of Bohorodczany (Galicia) repulsed a Russian attack.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The situation is unchanged.

TO CONTINUE WAR RISKS.

Senate Bill Extends Life of Government Insurance Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate Committee on Finance reported favorably today a bill extending the life of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, established at the beginning of the war, until Sept. 2, 1918. For the purpose of paying losses accruing under the provisions of the act during the coming year, the Senate Committee has added an amendment increasing the appropriation from $5,000,000, the amount prescribed by the House, to $15,000,000.

The bill provides that all money received from premiums and salvage shall be turned into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation made for the purpose of paying losses. Since its establishment in September, 1914, the War Risk Bureau has made a profit of approximately $2,500,000.

OKUMA WANTS AMERICA TO CUT ARMAMENTS

But Says Japan Should Complete Her Naval Program—Proposals for Peace Conferees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The text of a recent statement by Marquis Okuma, ex-Premier of Japan, in which he expressed the opinion that the world was on the brink of bankruptcy, has just been received in Washington. More important, from the American point of view, is the declaration of Marquis Okuma that, in his opinion, the United States Government should cut down her armaments to a minimum rather than expand them; that the Entente Powers should maintain their status quo in armaments, that the whole German Navy should be surrendered, but that Japan should be permitted to complete the naval program she now has in hand. A translation of Marquis Okuma's statement follows:

"If I am to be allowed to describe the prevailing condition of the world frankly, I would say that the world is now on the brink of bankruptcy, and the peace conference may well be regarded as a conference for discussing means of alleviating the effects of that bankruptcy.

"Fortunately, Japan has suffered no serious damage from the war, while America has kept aloof from the turmoil of hostilities. On the other hand, the European belligerent powers have exhausted their gold currency, and are consequently face to face with the necessity of changing their conversion system. When a State suffers from a shortage of gold specie it is unable to pay out interest on its national loans. As a last resort such a State will have to adopt a paper standard in lieu of the present gold standard. However hard America may try, she cannot but accept paper money from a country which has no gold currency to meet its liabilities.

"Thus a serious change in the economic world is anticipated. At the same time we must look for a revolution in industrial, scientific, and literary circles. Will the Japanese people be fully prepared for these revolutionary changes?

"I sincerely hope that the Peace Conference at the end of the present war will be, in reality, a conference for establishing permanent peace in the world. In order to establish such a permanent peace, it is of prime importance to place restrictions on the military strength of the world powers, for military power is the foe of peace. Germany provoked the present war because she was conscious of her military power. Had her military strength not been powerful the world would have been spared such a lawless and inhuman conflict.

"It is, therefore, most important that at the Peace Conference all the powers represented should discuss the question in a conciliatory attitude, and agree on the restriction of armaments. All the countries of the world should be made to abolish all armaments providing against an enemy from without, retaining merely that portion which is essential to deal with possible civil disturbances.

"By way of punishment, the whole German navy should be surrendered, while her army should be reduced to one-third of its strength in pre-war days. Moreover, Germany should be deprived of all the colonies she possessed.

"Both Great Britain and France ought to maintain their status quo in the matter of armaments.

"In view of the considerable length of her coast lines and of the necessity of providing against the pirates with which the China seas are infested, Japan should be allowed to complete the naval replenishment program she has now in hand, but her army should be limited to the present twenty-one divisions.

"As regards America, where is the necessity for her to expand her armaments? She ought to cut them down to the minimum.

"It is no use for each of the powers, who all live under the same God, to pray to that God for the bestowal of exclusive special blessings. In short, the only way to secure the peace of the world lies in the limitation of armaments. This question will surely form the chief subject of discussion at the forthcoming peace conference, and obstinate as she is, Germany will raise no objection to this proposition in deference to the existing conditions."

GERMANY UNLIKELY TO INCREASE CROPS

Food Situation May Not Become Any Worse, but Scarcely Can Improve.

PUBLIC HOLDING OUT WELL

Grumble But Are Well Disciplined —Standing with Their Backs to the Wall.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 16, (via London.)—The food situation in Germany may not grow worse, but it scarcely can become better. This is the outstanding feature of Germany's great problem.

The German people as yet are not starving, and they yet have provisions in adequate quantities to support life, while in the case of further decreases in available supplies there is still the institution of compulsory soup kitchens, the most economical method of making all foodstuffs go as far as possible, to stand between Germany and any forced termination of the war through an absolute lack of food.

Life for the civilian population of Germany on the present scanty allowance of food, however, is far from pleasant, though the German newspapers are fond of referring to conditions this Winter and last Winter as exceptional. They also say that the short rations are due largely to bad harvests and like to intimate that normal crops of grain and potatoes in the coming Summer may end the principal food difficulties.

Many agricultural experts believe that the Central Empires did quite as well in both years as could be expected, and that the populations of Germany and Austria-Hungary must reconcile themselves to getting along during the coming harvest year on no greater allowance than in the past. The problem, as frankly discussed in agricultural circles and as outlined in a recent circular of the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture, is not one of more land for crops, but one of labor and fertilizer to cultivate the land already available advantageously.

Even the normal supply of potash—a fertilizing material indigenous to Germany in great quantities—will not be available the coming season, owing to the labor shortage. The many factories producing nitrogen from the air will not be able to produce enough nitrates by far, in view of the ammunition requirements, to replace the nitrates normally imported from Chile for agricultural purposes, and other imported fertilizers.

The decidedly short supply of labor, even by working every available prisoner of war and the inhabitants of occupied districts, is not enough to the intensive cultivation which made Germany a world leader in big crop farming.

Taking all these factors into consideration, it is highly improbable that there will be any increase in general crop production over 1916 and 1915. Weather conditions may, as in 1915, produce a bumper potato crop and a poor grain crop, or the reverse results, as in 1916, but the general result probably will be about the same.

Little Outside Aid Expected.

Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, stated in a recent address that very little help could be expected from outside sources in the future. Neighboring countries, he said, being under the steadily increasing pressure of the British sea control, would have little or nothing available for export to Germany this year, and the Germans must pull in their belts a notch tighter and reconcile themselves to holding out on present allowances.

The food expert of New Cologne, one of the municipalities of Greater Berlin, stated recently, in fact, that the current allowance of meat, fat, bread, and potatoes was inadequate for workingmen engaged in heavy labor, and that men so employed required a supplementary allowance, which, however, factories managed usually to supply in order to maintain production.

So far the people of Germany are holding out well, though with a great deal of grumbling in urban and industrial regions, where conditions are worse. The German people are still well disciplined, and for the present are not apt to give way to pressure and to abandon the war, in which they now feel they are standing with their backs to the wall with no alternative except to fight out the struggle for national existence.

The Government has had no trouble of moment in keeping citizens to the mark, and food riots reported from time to time in the foreign press are either inventions or exaggerated accounts of unimportant demonstrations.

As to actual conditions, potato stocks, under the ration of five pounds weekly, to which the authorities plan to return as soon as turnips are offered as a Winter substitute, will barely last until the advent of Spring. Early Summer vegetables and turnips have proved a very unfilling substitute for potatoes, so the food authorities have been forced to augment the bread and flour rations to make up the disparity.

This drawing upon the grain supplies is to such an extent that even with the help of grain obtained from Rumania there will be no reserve stock of grain to carry over into the new crop year.

May Draw on 1918 Supply.

The meat ration probably will be increased from the present 250 grams, or half a pound, to 350 grams weekly, though at the expense of next year's prospective supply. There is no hope for an increase in the rations of milk and butter, for although with green pasturage available in the Spring the cattle may be turned out to graze, they will come through the Winter in an impoverished condition, because potatoes, turnips and other "strong fodder" has been taken from them for human consumption. It is probable also that little of such food can be spared for the animals during the coming year.

There is, of course, a large quantity of food in the country which does not come into the governmental food distribution system. The country population and the inhabitants of small towns in the agricultural regions are far better off than residents of cities and industrial centres without their own sources of supply. The average estate owner and small farmer, it is safe to say, has been able from his own acres to supply his needs so far with virtually the same amount of food for family consumption as in peace times, and holds out enough from the tentacles of von Batocki's food distribution machine to supply his farm hands with normal rations of meat, bread, potatoes, milk and cheese, which they demand as a preliminary condition to working.

So, too, in the small towns and villages of East Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, and other predominantly agricultural regions, and even in South Germany, cheese and eggs, which have disappeared entirely from the large cities, and buttermilk, which is supplied on only the scantiest scale, are obtainable without difficulty. Bread and potatoes are supplied without much regard to the card system generally prescribed.

The Food Distribution Department, which has tried vainly for two years to bring the entire supply of such articles within the food distribution scheme to insure equal distribution under maximum prices of the available supplies throughout the empire, has finally been forced to admit failure in this regard, and Herr von Batocki has recommended that municipalities go out and make direct contracts with producers for surplus supplies of various agricultural products, as otherwise they will never leave the farms or adjacent villages and small towns.

Penalty of Overorganization.

Germany's organization, or overorganization, has, in fact, had one striking result—to convert Germans from a nation of law minders, to whom a written ordinance or rescript was a fetish, and into whose minds a thought of violating a law or police regulation never came, into a nation of law breakers, out to violate each and every paragraph of the vast code of distributive regulations for food, clothing, and other necessities of life at any opportunity.

Every urbanite who has "sources" or "connections"—words which have acquired a specific war-time significance—has used them without compunction to obtain required food supplies. Statements of amounts of food on hand in households have resulted in orgies of perjury. Well-to-do or wealthy families spend large amounts to obtain surreptitiously and illegally the provisions required to keep up their normal before-the-war standard of life.

Wide-awake members of the proletariat visit regularly the country districts to induce farmers to join with them in breaking the laws and sell food to be smuggled back into towns.

The people who suffer most under the existing conditions are urbanites of small income—teachers, petty officials and other persons who have neither "sources" nor "connections" and whose means do not permit them to pay the enormous prices demanded for supplies not distributed through the regular channels of the war-time machinery.

SWEDEN ECONOMIZES FOOD.

Expropriates All Breadstuffs Except Cornmeal and Corn.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 16, (via London.)—The Government is taking vigorous measures to regulate the food supply. Orders have been issued providing for expropriation of barley, barley flour, half of all supplies of oats, and all oatmeal and wheat grits. The Government has forbidden the use of potatoes as fodder and the peeling of potatoes before cooking.

The Government took possession of all stocks of wheat and rye last December, so that the official decrees now cover all breadstuffs except cornmeal and corn, which are expressly excluded. The daily bread ration probably will be reduced by fifty grams.

LONDON, Feb. 16—A Stockholm dispatch to Reuter's says that the Swedish Government has decided to take possession of all stocks throughout the country of barley, oats and cereal products. The use of potatoes for feeding animals has also been prohibited.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CLOSED.

Hamburg Churches Must Go Unheated Owing to Coal Famine.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Churches in Hamburg will not be heated after Feb. 17, according to a dispatch from that city to the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Rotterdam.

Museums will be warmed only enough to prevent damage to collections, and all schools, theatres and concert halls have been closed because they are forbidden to receive coal.

Stop Music at Riviera Hotels.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—All orchestras in the hotels and restaurants of the Riviera have been prohibited from playing, according to a Nice dispatch to the Havas Agency. An order to this effect has been issued by the prefect of the Riviera region after consultation with the managers of the places affected.

Netherlands Wants Passports Vised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from the American Legation at The Hague, in which it is stated that aliens desiring to visit the eastern and southern parts of the Netherlands must have their passports visé by a Netherlands Consular officer in the country in which the passport is issued.

PATTEN APPOINTED POSTMASTER HERE

Continued from Page 1.

the First Assistant Postmaster General that a change should be made in the Postmastership at New York.

MR. MORGAN "ASTOUNDED."

Had Been Assured He Would Have Chance to Answer Critics.

Postmaster Edward M. Morgan last night characterized as "astounding" the statement issued by Postmaster General Burleson in connection with the appointment of Thomas G. Patten as Postmaster. He said that First Assistant Postmaster General Koons and Inspector George Sutton, head of the committee which has been investigating the New York Post Office, assured him that no findings would be sent to the Postmaster General until they had been submitted to him and he had had an opportunity of replying to them.

"The Postmaster General's intimation that Mr. Sutton told the First Assistant Postmaster General that 'the interests of the Postal Service require a change in the Postmastership' is, to say the least, astounding to me in view of the facts," said Mr. Morgan. "I saw Mr. Koons within two weeks, and he assured me that I would be consulted before any report was made or changes decided upon. Furthermore, he told me plainly that nothing had been found which reflected upon my administration, and that so far as he knew I would remain in the Post Office indefinitely.

"I wish to say also that Mr. Sutton promised me that no report would be made by him until I had been given full opportunity to reply to it. In view of the promises of these two officials, I am at a loss to understand their action.

"As for Mr. Burleson's statement that 'the proper examination of the office would be facilitated if the change could be made at an early date,' it is absolutely untrue that I have thrown any barriers before the investigation, with one exception. That is that one of the 'experts' who have been doing the investigating, a gentleman from Richmond, Va., thought that clerks should get not more than $1,200. I know that a man cannot live on that in New York; perhaps he can in Richmond. He also thought that a colored man should not get $1,200, or as much as a white man. I told the gentleman from Richmond that as long as I was Postmaster I would do what I could to get proper pay for clerks, and that a black man would get the same pay as a white man who did the same work, so far as I was able to help him to. That was the only combat I made.

"They have had forty-four experts here for three months. It seems that if there was anything to find out, they would have been able to do it, and should not be wary about giving me, one man, an opportunity to answer the forty-four."

Mr. Morgan was asked if it was not rather significant that only yesterday the Senate decided to retain the pneumatic mail tubes in Manhattan, a service he had defended against the attacks of Mr. Burleson.

"I think that is very significant," he replied. He also said he was much interested in reports which had been published from time to time since the investigation started that it had a political bias.

Mr. Morgan has held the office since 1907, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt. His connection with the postal service of New York extends over nearly forty-five years. He started as a letter carrier in 1873. He was made chief clerk of Branch B in 1874, and Superintendent of Branch L in 1883. In 1889 Postmaster Van Cott put him in charge of the city delivery. He became Assistant Postmaster in 1897 and served under Mr. Van Cott and William R. Willcox. He has always been a Republican.

PATTEN A TAMMANY MAN.

New Postmaster's Father Founded the Patten Steamboat Line.

It is presumed that the selection of Thomas G. Patten as Postmaster of New York will be thoroughly satisfactory to Tammany Hall. While Mr. Patten is not so much of a dyed-in-the-wool Tammanyite as some of the other candidates Charles F. Murphy has had in mind for the Postmastership, he is considered a "regular" by the organization, and his appointment undoubtedly will be acceptable to all the leaders. Since Joseph Johnson, who was Tammany's first candidate for the job, was turned down by the President, the Fourteenth Street organization has preserved an attitude of indifference regarding the appointment, and when State Senator Robert F. Wagner actually refused the nomination it gave up any hope of being further recognized.

Mr. Patten was born in New York on Sept. 12, 1861. He was educated at Mount Pleasant Academy, Ossining, N. Y. and at Columbia University Law School. He was elected to the Sixty-second Congress from the Fifteenth New York District in 1912 and re-elected to the Sixty-third Congress from the Eighteenth New York District. He ran for re-election last year, but was defeated by George B. Francis. He is a member of the House Committee on Rules, which is prosecuting the present "leak" inquiry, and of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Patten is President of the New York & Long Branch Steamboat Company, and is a son of the founder of the Patten Steamboat Line. During the campaign last November the Citizens Union characterized his Congressional work as follows:

"Thomas G. Patten, Democrat, age 55, three terms in Congress; unrecorded on many important roll calls; when present generally supported Administration policies; machine member."

STONE SAYS PRESS SEEKS TO FORCE WAR

Great Newspapers Leagued to Coerce America Into Hostile Action, Senator Asserts.

WANTS CURB PUT ON THEM

Declares Any False Statement Willfully Made to Widen the Breach Should Be Severely Punished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, charged on the floor of the Senate this afternoon that a cabal of great newspapers was trying to force the United States into war with one of the European belligerents, and declared that means should be taken to prevent the publication of false statements designed to promote that end.

The Senator's statement was made in connection with a discussion of the neutrality and espionage laws recently reported out by the Judiciary Committee and now pending before the Senate. At the moment the Senate was considering an act to prohibit the making of an untrue statement under oath "which the affiant has knowledge or reason to believe will, or may be used to, influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government, or of any officer or agent of any foreign Government, in relation to any dispute or controversy with the United States, or with a view or intent to defeat any measure of or action by the Government of the United States in relation to such controversy."

Senator Stone arose and declared he wanted to see measures taken to prevent the publication in the press of false statements intended to influence the American Government in the present crisis.

"There can be no shadow of doubt in the mind of any intelligent, fair-thinking man," he said, "that there is a cabal of great newspapers in this country which is seeking to create a condition to coerce the Government of the United States into an attitude of hostility to one of the belligerent powers. Men who try unduly and by false statements to involve this country in the disasters of war are public enemies, and the publication of bitter and venomous false statements, whether intended to influence the action of a foreign Government or our own Government, ought to be curtailed, if not prohibited. While we are proposing to punish a man for making statements calculated, if not intended, to influence a foreign Government with which we have a dispute, why should it not be made an offense equally for any man to make a statement to influence the Government of the United States unduly?"

Senator Overman interrupted to say that he believed this matter was sufficiently covered in another chapter of the measure. Senator Borah said he hoped the bill contained no such sweeping provision.

"What would the Senator do," he asked, "in the case of the editorials of periodicals which are appearing every day?"

"Whether it be an editorial or anything else," Senator Stone asserted, "if it is a statement made intentionally for the purpose of influencing the action of public officials of the United States, when the writer or publisher knows it to be false, he ought to be held to accountability."

"Take the case of the reported holding of our Ambassador," Senator Smith of Michigan interrupted. "It has been repeated over and over again, until a great many people believe it to be true. I do not know whether there is any foundation for it or not. If there is no foundation for it, it certainly is a very great error on the part of some one."

"It is worse than an error," Senator Stone replied. Senator Smith asked if Senator Stone wished to "reach this class of offenders."

"Yes, I do," Senator Stone replied. "If they knew—mind you, there must be knowledge in it—or had reasonable cause to believe, in the language of the bill, that it was false, and they then scattered a falsehood of this kind broadcast over the land and among the responsible officials of the Government, to influence the action of this Government in its dealing with a foreign country, they ought to be held amenable, as well as if the purpose of the false statement was to influence a foreign Government against us."

WILL FIGHT TO THE END FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Turkey Never Will Yield as Long as an Ottoman Remains, Grand Vizier Declares.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Turkey would fight to the last man to retain Constantinople, declared Talaat Bey, the new Turkish Grand Vizier, in a statement before the Chamber on the policy of the new cabinet, according to a Constantinople telegram forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. After referring to the sacrifices Turkey already had made, Talaat Bey said:

"We begin our labors in full consciousness of the heavy responsibility we are assuming. Our country, which has always been exposed to external difficulties, has found itself compelled to make sacrifices such as our past had never known.

"Our enemies have declared their intention of thrusting us back into the depths of Asia Minor, turning us out of Constantinople, and driving us from the Strait. To these ridiculous threats of our enemies, who took flight at the Dardanelles as the result of the defeat inflicted upon them by our valiant army, we reply that we shall not relinquish Constantinople as long as there is a single Ottoman left.

"We shall preserve in this gigantic struggle in close fraternity of arms with our brave and victorious allies until we have compelled our enemies to recognize our rights to existence. That is our aim."

It was impossible in the present great crisis to undertake important internal reforms, Talaat Bey said, as the efforts of the nation must be concentrated on the difficulties created by the war.

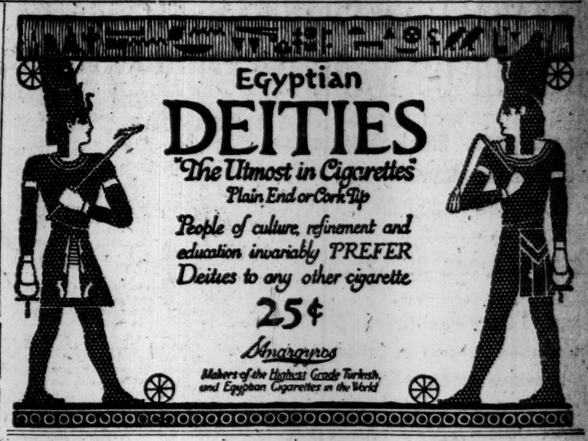
The Chamber passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Government.

10 GERMANS AT NAVY YARD.

Men Removed from a Collier at Colon Leave Ellis Island.

Ten Germans who arrived here on Wednesday on the United States transport Kilpatrick from the Canal Zone, four of them former petty officers, the remainder former seamen on the naval collier Mars, at Colon, from which they were removed after the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, were transferred yesterday from Ellis Island to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Nine of them have their first citizenship papers, it is said. The assumption is that they were taken off the collier Mars because they were not full-fledged American citizens. What their status now is at the navy yard could not be ascertained last night. Officials there declined to discuss the matter.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"Overt Act?"

". . . . Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now."
President Wilson in address to Congress February 3.

"Overt act" in law, an open act, one that can be clearly proved by evidence, and from which criminal intent can be inferred, as opposed to a mere intention in the mind to commit a crime (see Intent). The term is more particularly employed in cases of treason which must be demonstrated by some overt or open act."
—*Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 20, page 384.*

"Intent in law," the purpose or object with which an act is done. The question of intent is important with reference both to civil and criminal responsibility. Briefly, it may be said that in criminal law the constituent element of an offence is the *mens rea* or the guilty intent. The commission of an act without the intent is not, as a general rule, sufficient to constitute a crime, nor on the other hand, does the existence of a guilty intent without commission of the act amount to the legal conception of a crime."
—*Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 14, page 683.*

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HAVANA THINKS REVOLT ON WANE

Reports from Interior Show Gomez in Santa Clara Leads Only 300 Rebels.

LOYAL TROOPS CLOSING IN

Acosta's Band Near Capital Dispersed—Situation in Oriente Province Is Unchanged.

HEAR OUR TROOPS LANDED

American Soldiers Said to Have Disembarked at Santiago to Protect the Consulate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The Cuban revolt appears to be on the wane, as information from all sources tends to indicate that the rebels are seeking cover and that the leaders are trying to escape from the island.

Cuba's plan of campaign against the rebels in the eastern part of the island, which is expected to stifle the revolt within ten days, was outlined to THE TIMES correspondent tonight at the Presidential Palace. Some five thousand regular soldiers now advancing on Camaguey Province will advance steadily through that province and then into Oriente, following the line of the Cuba Railway, driving the rebels before them.

Meanwhile the Cuban Navy is watching the ports and both sides of the island, and is constantly carrying fresh supplies and reinforcements.

By this plan the General Army Staff believes it will be able to sweep the eastern part of Cuba clean of the insurrectionists within ten days.

Interest today centred in the situation in Santa Clara and Oriente provinces and the ultimate fate of the little band of rebels in Havana province under Baldemerp Acosta and the Mayor of Marianao. This band clashed with Government troops this morning and Acosta was wounded with several of his men and, being outflanked by loyal troops, he has retreated to the foot hills. He is cut off and is now believed to face surrender or annihilation.

In Santa Clara eight or nine groups of rebels are operating, probably not totaling 300 men. General José Miguel Gomez is reported as being among them, while Colonel Consuegra, with 2,000 soldiers, is advancing against him on one side and the forces of Colonel Pujol are advancing on the other side. When Colonel Pujol sailed on the cruiser Cuba under sealed orders, it was supposed he had been ordered to retake Santiago, but instead part of the troops disembarked in Santa Clara Province to cooperate with Consuegra against Gomez.

A Government courier arrived tonight, bringing the first authentic information regarding the movements of José Miguel Gomez. The courier was present at Cruces, Villa Clara, Camaguey Province, when Gomez surprised and took that town. Gomez had with him 150 deserters from the regular army and about 250 armed countrymen and two machine guns. As the Government has forces rapidly approaching Gomez, it expects hourly to hear that a battle has been fought.

In Santa Clara today the forces under Captain Lima and Lieutenant Gonzalez caught a small force under the rebel chief Braulio. The encounter appears to have been a mutual surprise, but the Government forces charged with the machete, killing twenty rebels and dispersing the remainder.

Persons arriving from Santa Clara today said there was little uneasiness there, and predicted that the Government forces would quickly restore order.

Four American warships are expected to arrive tomorrow at four Cuban ports.

Enlistments in the national militia began here today. The officials report a large number of applicants. Similar enlistments have been started in other cities. The first company of hastily organized militia sailed today aboard the cruiser Patria for an unknown destination, two brothers of President Menocal being among the militiamen. The Government also started to organize a naval militia.

General Emilio Nunez, Conservative candidate for Vice President, arrived today from Santa Clara, where he represented his party at the recent partial elections. He said he considered the backbone of the revolt already broken. He said at Santa Clara reports were current regarding a fabulous army of rebels marching on that provincial capital, but 700 loyal cavalrymen scouted many miles on all sides of the city without finding any trace of them. Considerable satisfaction was felt in governmental circles as a result of the American Government's determination not to intervene. A high official said this afternoon:

"The determination of the American Government not to intervene without giving us ample time to crush this seditious movement is nothing more than fair. If even the German Army, reputed to be the most efficient in the world, were given two weeks to put down a revolt in Cuba it would be stumped. But we will suppress this revolt in a relatively short time."

The Mayor of Varona Suarez, after a conference with President Menocal today, announced that Havana's carnival, which is due to begin the last Sunday of this month, would be suspended this year. It is understood that this precaution is taken because the gangs of masqueraders thronging the streets in carnival times might serve to cover the carrying out of a new conspiracy.

An interesting story became known today how Colonel Consuegra prevented a part of his command from deserting to the rebels when he realized their intention. He first entreated them to keep their oaths to defend the established Government. When his appeals proved vain he drew his revolver and declared he would blow out his own brains if his men so disgraced him. The latter appeal succeeded, his men cheering Menocal and Consuegra and asking to be led against the rebels. Some of his disaffected officers have since been most energetic in running down bands of rebels.

A sugar engineer arriving tonight from Sagua, Santa Clara, told THE TIMES correspondent that the French-owned sugar mill at Macagua was forced by the rebels to stop grinding while the other mills were not allowed to haul cane at night.

Expect to Retake Camaguey Today.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Official announcement was made tonight that quiet prevails in the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and that a large force of troops in the province of Camaguey is operating against the insurgents. Aurelio Hevia, Secretary of Government, departed today for Las Villas, Santa Clara Province, where he will direct all military operations.

William E. Gonzales, the American Minister, today issued a note in answer to many petitions for him to urge clemency for military prisoners who were likely to be shot. The note assured the petitioners that the Minister knew it was the intention of the Government to "follow the usual legal course."

The statement issued at the palace tonight says:

"Quiet prevails at Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. In this latter province several bands are still at large, but continue to be closely pursued by detachments of the army.

"Troops numbering 800 landed early this morning on the southern coast of Camaguey, and by noon were at Central Stewart, some eight or ten miles from Ciego de Avila, headquarters of the insurgents. Two other columns, numbering nearly 2,000 men, are converging on the same point and fighting must be in progress at this moment, although, owing to the wires being cut, no official report has been received.

"Several eye witnesses of the events of Ciego de Avila reached Havana today. They said that José Miguel Gomez is at the head of the revolution there. He has only about 100 deserters from the army and 300 or 400 men hastily recruited from among the civilian element.

"Camaguey will be in the hands of the Government before twenty-four hours have passed.

"The eyewitnesses referred to above say that not a single sugar mill has stopped grinding, the rebels having given them five days in which to finish up the cane already cut. As this period of time expires on the 18th, and the Government will be in full control by tomorrow, the 17th, it is very probable that the mills in question will be able to keep on grinding."

The newspaper La Lucha says that American troops have been landed in Santiago de Cuba to guard the American Consulate, and that they are patrolling the streets adjacent to it. The paper says also that it is officially confirmed that Americans have landed elsewhere in Oriente Province. These reports are denied at the American Legation here and cannot be confirmed in other quarters.

Rafael Montoro, secretary to President Menocal, officially denied in a statement to newspaper men that American troops had been landed at Santiago. When asked by The Associated Press correspondent whether negotiations for the landing of American forces in Cuba were in progress, he replied in the negative.

Dispatches from Santiago say that the United States gunboat Petrel, Commander Knox, arrived there yesterday. The Military Governor has informed all the Consuls that all foreign ships would be allowed to enter and leave the port of Santiago, but that no Cuban citizen would be allowed to embark.

Major Loret de Mola, the Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, and Commander Knox, in command of the United States gunboat Petrel, have reached an agreement concerning the right of ships to enter the harbor here. The Military Governor wished to block the entrance to Santiago Harbor in order to stop vessels which might bring troops to attack him. Commander Knox and Major Loret de Mola signed the following agreement, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet:

"The commanding officer of the U. S. S. Petrel guarantees to prevent the entrance of a Cuban gunboat, provided that all ships now in the channel be removed and anchored north of Ratones Key in Santiago Bay.

"It is further agreed that the guarantee to prevent the entrance of gunboats is to continue in effect until twenty-four hours have elapsed after notification of the Admiral's decision has been made to the senior officer then present at Morro Castle.

"Simultaneously with the delivery of the above notice a similar notice will be sent by ship's radio to the shore radio station and by a boat furnished by Major Loret de Mola."

Major Loret de Mola is making preparations to protect Santiago from attack, and in case of attack will endeavor to meet the Government troops outside the city and not in the city itself.

LIBERAL APPEAL TO WILSON.

Cubans Here Ask Him to Name a Commission to Settle Trouble.

A communication from representatives of the Liberal Party of Cuba to the State Department at Washington was being prepared last night for transmission. While the contents of the document were carefully guarded it was learned that it would contain an appeal to President Wilson to appoint a commission or commissioner to settle the present trouble on the island pacifically in order to avoid a civil war, which is otherwise regarded as inevitable. It also was learned that the expected intimation from Washington that an interview between Dr. Orestes Ferrara and Raimundo Cabrera, representing the Liberals here, and some official of the American Government would be acceptable was not forthcoming. The Liberal leaders, therefore, did not carry out their plan to go to Washington.

Advices to private individuals here as well as to Dr. Ferrara yesterday indicated that the uprising was spreading rapidly and was likely to be beyond the possibility of peaceable settlement in a few days. Dispatches from Liberal officers said that every effort was being made to avoid clashes with the Government troops, but that this might not be possible long. The retreating Government troops in Santiago province are said to have destroyed bridges and railway and telegraph lines and also are accused of other excesses.

With the exception of Puerto Padre and a small detachment at Palmas Oriano, where a sugar mill belonging to President Menocal is located, the entire province is claimed by the Liberals. The Government forces which remained loyal to President Menocal concentrated at Victoria de las Tunas, but later fell back from there to Puerto Padre, destroying the lines of communications as they went. Forces from Camagüay and Oriente are reported concentrating to cut off further retreat by this detachment.

Commander Fernandez, who is in command of Santiago de Cuba, reported yesterday that the cruiser Cuba, which remains loyal to the Government, had not be sighted. It was reported on its way to Santiago with troops to retake the place. He said that the forces under his command, the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Cavalry and a part of the Golcuria Infantry, with 2,000 militia, were sufficient to hold the place against any force which the cruiser might bring.

Alfredo Manduley, Mayor of Santiago de Cuba, who was in Guantanamo at the time of the uprising, yesterday joined the Liberal forces. He telegraphed to Dr. Ferrara here yesterday that the uprising so far had not declared its intention of overthrowing the Conservative Government, but merely the intention of ousting President Menocal. He also reported that rumors were being circulated to the effect that the United States would intervene in the interests of Menocal. This rumor was said to be causing widespread indignation.

Dispatches from Santiago yesterday indicated a peaceful situation there. No effort had been made to arrest any persons who were not officially in a position to injure the Liberal cause, even known sympathizers of President Menocal being allowed full liberty. Business was conducted as usual and ships were being cleared from the port as usual. The only radical change which had been made was the establishment of martial law and the consequent inaction of the regular courts.

Dr. Ferrara issued a statement yesterday that he had been in no way instrumental in instigating the present uprising. He said that his intention in coming to the United States was to put before the American people the case of the Liberals of Cuba and to enlist the sympathy of the Government if possible. The revolt, he said, had grown out of acts of President Menocal in connection with the bye-elections after his departure from Cuba.

Dispatches received late last night by Dr. Ferrara said that General Gomez, former President of Cuba, who now is in command of the Liberal forces, had captured and taken charge of the entire line of the Cuba Railroad Company from Santiago de Cuba to Santa Clara. He is reported as concentrating all rolling stock in Camaguey.

SAW DEUTSCHLAND CAPTIVE.

Seaman Reports Her Tied Up at Plymouth and Crew in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16.—William Palmer, second engineer of the steamer Mongolia, said here today that the freight submarine Deutschland had been captured by the British, and that he had seen her in Plymouth Harbor with more than a hundred other captured German craft. Palmer said the British had captured 400 German submarines since the opening of the war, and that 187 of them, including the Deutschland, were tied up in Plymouth Harbor, chained together, and in the centre of a network of huge chains attached to buoys and wharves. Captain Koenig, commander of the subsea freighter, and his entire crew are in English jails, Palmer asserted.

The Mongolia sailed from New York for London on Dec. 31 last with a cargo of munitions, and put into Plymouth on Jan. 14. She left there on Jan. 27, and reached New York again on Feb. 7. It was while the vessel was at the English port, Palmer said, that he saw the captured submarines. The Deutschland was in a place where she could be readily seen from shore, he declared, and the letters of her name, which on her trips to the United States were painted the same color as her hull, had been picked out in white, so she could easily be identified.

Photographs of the submarine wrapped with the chains were on exhibition, Palmer said. Where Captain Koenig and his crew were detained he did not know, but he said he had heard that all were put in jail as soon as the captured vessel was brought to port. He did not learn how the Deutschland was captured.

Palmer came to this city to see his wife, who is ill, and will return to New York, from which port the Mongolia will set out on another voyage to England within a few days.

ALL MEN WANTED FOR ARMY

Major Lawton Explains Qualifications for Quartermaster's Corps.

Major Frank H. Lawton, U. S. A., said last night with reference to persons attending the lectures for applicants for the Reserve Officers' Corps of the Quartermaster's Corps, that no one who wished to attend was barred from the course or from taking the army examination.

At the first of the lectures Major Lawton said there would be four classes of applicants: Those who had attended Plattsburg, or some other training camp; those who intended to attend a training camp, men already in the Reserve Corps, and all others.

At the second lecture on Thursday night he said members of the fourth class would not be enrolled for the lectures but were free to attend them. This caused the impression in some quarters that the War Department had put a limit in the number of men to be trained, placed at 25,000, and brought the query as to whether this were wise in view of the international crisis and possible need of many more men in the Quartermaster's Corps.

This impression, Major Lawton said, was incorrect.

It is known that the War Department looks very favorably upon the application of men of 40 or 50 years for the Quartermaster's Corps for two reasons, first, they have more experience in business affairs than younger men, and, second, because the younger men are needed for the line.

GUILTY IN BROKERAGE FRAUD

William H. Cole, Who Forfeited Bail, Faces Federal Sentence.

William H. Cole, who operated the Mutual Brokerage Company at 77 Broad Street, was convicted in the Federal District Court yesterday of having used the mails to defraud. He will be sentenced on Monday. Cole was arrested in Philadelphia after he had forfeited his bail of $2,500. When the Government tried to collect the bail it was found to be worthless.

William M. Offley, head of the Department of Justice's local bureau of investigation, said that Cole's plan was to induce persons to send him money to invest in stocks under the guarantee of tremendous profits. Cole then pocketed the money, collecting in all about $75,000.

At the trial Cole sought to escape conviction by saying he had all the money sent to him on deposit in banks in various States, and, being pressed for particulars, mentioned one bank where he said he had $20,000. It was learned that his balance was $117.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Today Only

Men's Mink Fur-Lined Coats Reduced to $150

Former Price $225—Large, roomy model, made of Black Broadcloth. Lined with genuine Eastern Mink, showing handsome collar of otter.

English Burberry Fur-Lined Coats Reduced to $95.50

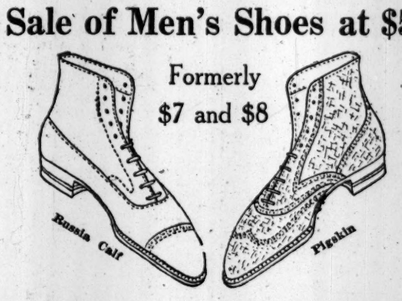
Former Price $135—Made of the famous English Burberry cloths in heather mixtures, lined with muskrat fur. Choice of Otter or Beaver collar.

Natural Muskrat Fur-Lined Coats Reduced to $69.50

Former Price $100—Black Broadcloth or Oxford Kersey shell, lined with selected muskrat. Choice of Otter, Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal Collar. *Sixth Floor*

We shall also hold

A Sale of Men's Shoes at $5.95



¶ These shoes are made over the newest narrow and medium lasts. They were not made especially for sales purposes, but rather to meet the exacting requirements of a discriminating clientele.

¶ Some are of genuine pigskin in mahogany only and some are in tan or black Russia calf. All sizes included, every pair fitted with improved Saks elastic heels. *Fifth Floor*

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

FINAL PRICES ON WINTER STYLES—

$225 to $395 WRAPS—at $145 to $295
Rich fur-trimmed styles, of velvets and brocades

$95 to $225 GOWNS & DRESSES—at $55, $85
For afternoon or evening

$275 to $795 FUR COATS—at $150 to $575
Of Caracul, Mole and Seal

$1700 & $2500 FUR COATS—at $950, $1800
Of Kolinsky, Baby Caracul and Broadtail

$125 to $250 FUR SETS—at $75 to $175
Of Cross, Pointed and Slate Fox

$850 to $2500 FUR SETS—at $650 to $1800
Of Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable

$95 to $495 CAPES & STOLES—at $65 to $345
Of Seal, Mole and Kolinsky

$30 to $95 MUFFS—at $18, $25, $35 to $75
Of Beaver, Fox, Lapin and Kolinsky

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Winter Still Here
and plenty of occasion remains for the wearing of heavier-weight garments,

But These Men's Winter Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters
that were selling at $20 and $22.50,

Now Priced $15

The liberal manner in which GIMBELS stocks at the beginning of the season and replenishes as it progresses results in our being able to offer at this time extensive assortment of styles, fabrics and patterns.

SUITS in Sizes 33 to 46
OVERCOATS in Sizes 33 to 46.

GIMBELS Men's Store—Fourth Floor

Especially Interesting to Parents
is this offering of about 600
Boys' Wash Suits at $1.65
In the new crepe materials. All sizes and all colors.
Main Floor Booth—33d St. Entrance

Nervous People
need nourishment for body and brain—*not drugs to stupefy.* SCOTT'S EMULSION feeds the nerve centers because it is the essence of body-nourishment. *No alcohol or drug.* 12-152

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The History and Significance of the American Flag—*Emily K. Ide*	63c
Old Glory—*Mary R. S. Andrews*	44c
The Story of the American Flag—*Wayne Whipple*	36c
How the Flag Became Old Glory—*Emma Scott*	44c
Our America—*John A. Lapp*	$1.12
Americanism—What It Is—*David J. Hill*	$1.21
The Citizen—*Nathaniel S. Shaler*	$1.24
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How to Obtain Citizenship—*Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.*	32c
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Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

PIRATE BRIDGE
By R. F. Foster

No card player who reads Mr. Foster's lucid explanation of the theory and practice of PIRATE BRIDGE can fail to recognize its immense superiority over Auction. The first few chapters fill one with a fierce desire to try the game, it is so much quicker, so much more interesting, and gives so much greater scope for the display of individual skill. The experienced Auction player has nothing new to learn, except to apply his skill in a different way, and always with the best partner. The chapters on bidding, accepting, and refusing unsuitable partners are models of the teacher's art.

Price $1.50. Postage extra. At all Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK

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Perfect Health for Women and Children, by Elizabeth Sloan Chesan.
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$22.50 Sets of Dickens, 15 vols., fine library edition, superbly printed and bound in ¾ leather. **$12.50**

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An 8-volume set—in the wanted small size; printed in large type on good antique paper. 24 full-page photogravures with ornamental head and tail pieces.

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The Praise of Lincoln—an anthology by A. Dallas Williams. Reg. $2 net. **Special at 50c.**

Fascination of Europe.
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Italy, by Frank Fox.
England, by Frank Fox.
Austria-Hungary, by G. E. Milton.
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Each volume has 32 full-page illustrations in color. Large 8vo., cloth, gilt tops. Published at $2.50 a volume. **Sale Price $1.50.**

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Sam Loyd's Cyclopedia at 85c—This laugh-maker contains 5,000 puzzles and 1,000 illustrations and is just the thing to stimulate the party or entertainment. A big value, for the published price was $5, and many of them were sold at $2.50. Size 8½x11½ in., bound in green cloth.

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B. Altman & Co.

An Unusual Offering of
Men's Negligee Shirts

made of good-quality madras, in a large assortment of attractive patterns and colorings (soft or stiff cuffs), very specially priced at

$1.00 each

will take place to-day (Saturday) in the Young Men's Clothing Department on

THE SIXTH FLOOR

(Elevators on 34th Street side of Store)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

Assistant Manager in Furniture Factory

devoted exclusively to the manufacture of made-to-order furniture from special designs, for private residences, hotels, clubs, etc. Must thoroughly understand this class of work; have practical knowledge of designs, working drawings, and processes of construction; also of lumber, fabrics, and other materials used; and possess such artistic ability as will enable him to efficiently assist the Manager in supervising the execution of orders, and in making estimates. Give full particulars and state wages desired. Address S. U., 176 High Street, Boston, Mass.

CRIPPLE IN SEARCH OF PLACE TO REST

With Wheel Chair and Nurse Pannill Has Gone Forty Thousand Miles.

IS NOW AT THE WALDORF

Penniless and Paralyzed, He Demands of the World the Best —and Gets It.

This is the strange story of H. C. Pannill, who was active and prospering in business six years ago at Lawton, Okla., but now, without money and a helpless cripple, has traveled over 40,000 miles in a wheel chair. He has gone from city to city in thirty-one States searching for a place in which to be cared for. He is now in New York and has sent this written appeal to the newspapers.

Shall a young man totally paralyzed and disabled be entitled to live, even if to enable such an unfortunate person to live entails assistance from the community? If the answer to the question is yes, will you not direct me to such channels as will enable me to continue in this life?

For months Pannill and his trained nurse, Miss Catherine Jerick, have lived in a half dozen or more Manhattan hotels while they had not sufficient money between them to pay for one meal. When a bill for food and lodging was presented Pannill referred the hotel keeper to the nearest lodge of Elks for payment, and if further credit was then denied him, he, his nurse, and the wheel chair moved on to another hotel.

For the last two days they have been stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was said there last night that the cripple and his attendant were occupying expensive accommodations and seemed not to be concerned about the cost of living. The hotel management said it was in ignorance of the status of his finances or his previous history.

Pannill claims he has the right to expect that the Elks will provide for him, because he was a member of the Lawton Lodge of Elks. But that lodge forfeited its charter to the Grand Lodge some time ago, and according to the rules of the order an application should have been made by Pannill to the Grand Lodge for reinstatement in another lodge. He did not do this, and the officers of the organization hold that he is not a member of the order today. Nevertheless, scores of Elks' lodges have cared for him, and the Grand Lodge made him an allowance of $100 a month for eight months. During that time the Lawton lodge was to have paid him $50 a month in addition, but Pannill says it defaulted.

The Grand Lodge also strained a point in its rules to aid him further by sending him to the National Elks' Home at Bedford, Va., which was built solely for the care of the old men of the order and was not intended to provide hospital treatment for incurables. Pannill had been in the home less than a month when he insisted that he be released. When the management refused on the ground that he could not care for himself and there was no other place to which he might go, Pannill had his nurse apply for a writ of habeas corpus and started out again in the wheel chair.

"Although Pannill has no moral or legal claim upon the organization, local lodges throughout the country and the Grand Lodge have all aided him because of sympathy for his condition," said an official of the New York Lodge of Elks. "Pannill insists he must have $150 monthly for himself and nurse. He wants a separate house somewhere, and refuses to live in the National Home."

Pannill, while bathing at Corpus Christi, Texas, in April, 1910, dived into shallow water. His neck was broken, but the spinal cord was not. Physicians at Johns Hopkins University studied his case, and one of them, Dr. Harvey Cushing, now at the Peter Brant Hospital, Boston, thought Pannill had a chance for partial recovery, at least, by an operation. Pannill says Dr. Cushing hesitated to perform this operation at that time because of his weak condition. He advised that the injured man go South and get himself in shape for it. Pannill wants the Elks to restore his allowance so that he can do this.

Lodges from San Francisco to New York have paid his expenses from city to city, where each lodge in turn supported him and his nurse until he moved on again. The New York lodge has paid hundreds of dollars for his support here, the first indication of his presence here being a bill for $50 from a hotel. Former Exalted Ruler Edward Leach is said to have paid one hotel bill himself.

Pannill says he can find no public institution which will take him in, and declares he will not go back to the home. He says the reason he must live in expensive hotels is due to the refusal of boarding house keepers to take him in. Besides he must have an elevator to take him and his wheel chair to his room.

EXTRA GUARD AT BIG BRIDGE.

Company E, 10th Regiment, Sent to Poughkeepsie from Aqueduct.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Company E, Tenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., of Catskill, was rushed to this city late this afternoon from the New York Aqueduct, near Cornwall, to guard the big bridge that spans the Hudson here. Major Gen. O'Ryan directed the company to come here, instructing Captain Cassidy to report to Mayor Wilbur for orders. The Mayor at once assigned the company to guard the bridge, which is owned by the Central New England Railroad Company.

Fifty detectives have guarded the structure since this country broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. The bridge is one of the main thoroughfares for freight traffic between New England and the West, and much of New England's coal supply is transported over it.

TRAIN ANTI-AIRCRAFT CORPS

General Wood Accepts Offer by Veteran Artillery for This Service.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood has approved an offer made by the officers of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York to place the members of the organization under a special course of training for anti-aircraft gun service for the defense of the city in the event of war. This is the first move in this form of defensive preparedness attempted in this country. One company of the corps has already started training at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. This is expected to be the nucleus for a large body of men thoroughly prepared and equipped for this work.

Federal Club to Give a Ball.

The annual entertainment and ball of the Federal Club of 44 Avenue C, a Republican organization of the Sixth Assembly District, of which Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman, is the executive member, will be held at Palm Garden, 150 East Fifty-eighth Street, tonight. Governor Whitman, Senator James W. Wadsworth, and Nicholas Murray Butler are among those who will be present. It is expected that several General Sessions Judges and Supreme Court Justices will also be there.

CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

Our First Mortgage Participation Certificates pay 4½% exempt from personal tax in this State.

They enable you to invest any sum without expense and have the interest commence immediately.

They are parts of a specific guaranteed mortgage on New York City property.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Spring Coats

Pictured. Copy of Bernard model. Gold Burella cloth, enhanced by white over collar and cuffs, gold-stitched. Beautiful lining throughout. $44.75.

Coats—Spring fabrics and styles—$12.75 to $44.75.

Featuring graceful flaring models; new pockets collars and cuffs; button- and-stitchery trimmed.

(Second Floor)

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

THE NATION'S GREATEST CRISIS since the civil war. Follow its history pictorially in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. At all news stands —10 cents.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

(Sizes incomplete)

are now on sale at extraordinarily reduced prices.

(Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Featured Today, Saturday

Shoes for Men

Styles that command the approval of well dressed New Yorkers, for their correct lines and appropriate leathers. Shoes built for comfort and durability.

$5.85

Laced Shoes in dark tan and black Russia Calfskin, on smart English lasts.

Ground Floor.

Seasonable Specials in

Men's Haberdashery

Silk Shirts **$2.95**
Tub silk. A large assortment of new stripes in various color combinations.

Pajamas **$1.65**
Madras and fine mercerized materials in neat stripes.

Pajamas **$1.10**
Heavy domet flannel and mercerized material in stripes.

Four-in-hands **$1.10**
Brocaded silks and satins in contrasting color combinations and self effects.

Four-in-hands **75c**
Fine silks and satins in a large variety of novelty designs and plain colored effects.

Silk Half Hose ..... **a pair, 75c**
A large assortment of plain colors; also fancy and some with clocks.

Ground Floor.

Men's Blanket Robes Reduced to $2.95

Made of fine soft blankets. Mostly large and medium sizes. Mail and phone orders filled.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 33rd Street

Men's Pajamas Specially Priced 95c

Made of good quality Domet flannel in pink and blue stripes, trimmed with loops. All sizes.

We illustrate four charming styles from a wonderful

Display of One Thousand

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Planned for Today

This is the most magnificent showing of trimmed hats ever assembled for early choosing, representing an exquisite assortment of faithful copies of the most successful styles shown in Paris for Spring, together with a delightful collection of original conceptions from our own milliners. Included are:

Hats for dress and semi-dress, Smart tailored and sport hats

in the most favored straws and fabrics, trimmed with flowers, ribbons, wings, ornaments and novelties, in the most beautiful colors and combinations.

Come and see today the hats that have set all New York talking.

We Shall Present on the Fourth Floor Today

Charming Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses for Women at $18.50

A smart, fashionable frock for afternoon wear, reproducing with unusual charm the exquisite lines of a design by a leading couturier. The waist is of Georgette crepe trimmed with taffeta, and the skirt is of all taffeta in pointed tunic effect.

Colors: Navy Blue, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Silver Gray and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Also—Two Attractive Models In

Women's Serge Dresses at $15

One a tailored frock of men's wear serge with white satin collar and tie. Bottom of skirt is stitched with silk embroidery. The other model is trimmed with embroidery in contrasting color. Remarkable values.

Smart Wool Sweaters for Women Reduced to $5.95

Formerly $8.95 to $14.95

Quantity limited. Made of brushed wool, showing large sailor collars and belts. All wanted colors and combinations, including stripe effects.

Furs of the Highest Grade

at radically reduced prices for those who purchase now

We are cleaning up all our small lots, hence this most remarkable sale of fashionable fur coats, capes, muffs and stoles.

Kolinsky Capes	were $150	Now $115.00
Kolinsky Stoles	were $125	Now $105.00
Kolinsky Muffs	were $42.50	Now $32.50
Fisher Sets	were $125	Now $97.50
Cross Fox Set	was $139.50	Now $110.00
1 Natural Mink Set	was $300	Now $185.00
1 Blended Mink Set	was $125	Now $95.00
Fox Sets in various shades	were $85	Now $64.50
Fox Sets	were $65	Now $49.50
Black Wolf Scarfs	were $20	Now $14.50
Black Wolf Muffs	were $20	Now $14.50
3 Mole Stoles	were $110 to $125	Now $95.00
5 Mole Muffs	were $30	Now $22.50
6 Hudson Seal Muffs	were $22.50	Now $16.50
3 Natural Raccoon Lined Scarfs	were $22.50	Now $16.50
5 Natural Raccoon Muffs	were $20	Now $15.00
7 Hudson Seal Coats	were $100 to $110	Now $85.00
6 Hudson Seal Coats, plain	were $125	Now $95.00
2 Persian Lamb Coats	were $225 to $275	Now $175.00

You may secure any of the above garments by paying ⅓ now, and the balance when your furs are delivered next Fall.

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat)

Today—On the Second Floor

Misses' Winter Suits, Coats and Dresses Reduced for Clearance

The styles are correct, and the fabrics and colorings among the most fashionable

6 Suits	were $35.00 to $50.00	Now $20.00
7 Suits	were $89.50	Now $39.50
29 Coats	were $29.50	Now $15.00
8 Coats	were $35.00	Now $19.50
42 Coats	were $42.50	Now $25.00
22 Coats	were $55.00	Now $29.50
14 Velvet Dresses	were $29.50 to $45.00	Now $18.50
9 Junior Suits	were $19.50 to $25.00	Now $9.50

Sizes range from 14 to 18 years.

New Tailored Serge Dresses for Misses at $15

In an Important Special Offering Today

Delightful Basque, Pleated, Empire and Straight line models, displaying many charming style innovations. Fashioned of men's wear serge, embroidered with silk or gold stitching or trimmed with Oriental beads. Sizes 14 to 18. These values are worthy of more than usual attention.

Also—A Remarkable Offering of

New Frocks for Girls at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

$3.95

The model *illustrated* is in two-piece coat effect, fashioned of Trouville Linen, showing smart pleated skirt. Hand smocking on waist; hand embroidery on collar, novel pockets and tie sash help to make this a very pretty dress. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Every other model in the collection is new, and the selection at each price is exceptional, both as to variety of styles fabrics and colorings. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$25

We have planned for Today a Special

Sale of Women's Spring Coats at $25

A copy of an unusually attractive imported model, showing smart convertible collar and large pockets. Fashioned of Wool Poplin, a favored Spring material, trimmed with large buttons to match. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. Colors: Apple Green, Tan, Citron, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fashionable Winter Coats for Women

Reduced for Final Clearance

Broken assortments of some of the most charming models shown this season. Some fur-trimmed, others with trimming of self material or plush. Divided into three groups and

Reduced to $16.50 $29.50 $39.50

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval. 4th Floor

Today—A Remarkable Offering of

Women's New Spring Skirts

at prices which are very modest for garments of this character.

At $5—Smart Skirts of Wool Poplin, Men's Wear Serge, and Checks, showing novel pockets and belts. Waistbands from 25 to 36 inches.

At $7.50—Attractive Pleated and tailored models, in Wool Plaids, Checks or Stripes, Wool Poplin, Gabardine and Serge. Waistbands from 25 to 36 inches.

At $9.75—Flare and Box Pleated models, in Plaids, Stripes, Serge, Wool Poplin, Gabardine, and Burella Cloth. Waistbands from 25 to 36 inches.

At $12.50—Fashionable Sport models in deep box pleated and flare effects, in a large assortment of Plaids, Checks and Stripes. Waistbands from 25 to 36 inches.

In the Jewelry Dept. Today

Diamond and Sapphire Ring at $25

A beautiful ring in unique filigree design, set with eight diamonds and sapphire in centre. A most extraordinary value. *Main Floor.*

HUNT MISSING MAN MISS CRUGER KNEW

Wife Tells Police Cocchi Left Home on the Day That the Girl Disappeared.

TAXI CHAUFFEUR GIVES CLUE

Says He Took a Couple from Claremont Avenue to Lenox Avenue Subway on That Date.

The police, and private detectives employed by her family, sought all yesterday to find seventeen-year-old Ruth Cruger of 180 Claremont Avenue. During the day Alfredo Cocchi, believed to have been the last person to have seen Ruth, was reported missing, too.

At noon, a short, slender woman, leading two young children, entered the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau at 342 West 123d Street. She said she was the wife of Cocchi, who has a repair shop at 542 West 127th Street, and that her husband had been missing since Thursday afternoon.

Knowing that, when Miss Cruger left her home she had said she was going to Cocchi's shop to have her skates sharpened, Detective Sergeant McGee questioned the wife. She told him, he said, that Tuesday afternoon, the day Miss Cruger vanished, Cocchi had closed his shop at 2 o'clock, and had been away from his business and home at 75 Manhattan Street, until 10 o'clock that night. The next morning he had obtained $5 from her and since then she had heard nothing from him.

The visit of Mrs. Cocchi was preceded by the discovery that a girl, tallying in description with Miss Cruger, had entered a taxi at Claremont Avenue and West 127th Street, and, in company with a man, had been driven to the 125th Street Station of the Lenox Avenue subway.

According to the police, a chauffeur was found yesterday who said that, on Tuesday afternoon, a young man had hired his machine at the subway station, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street. The fare directed the driver to go to 127th Street and Claremont Avenue, a block from the girl's home. There, a girl answering Miss Cruger's description, entered the machine, and the couple were driven back to the subway, where they entered the kiosk. It has been ascertained that a man telephoned to the Cruger home just before this incident is supposed to have happened.

While the police are not inclined to believe the girl has been abducted, her family is emphatic in declaring that she would not have gone away of her own free will.

"My daughter never would go off this way," said Mrs. Cruger, "unless she were drugged. I am certain that she is under restraint somewhere. If she is alive and at liberty she would have communicated with me long ago."

The missing girl was a member of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, and taught in the Sunday School. Yesterday, at the suggestion of the wife of the Rev. Harold Pattison, pastor of the church, many of the girl's friends gathered in the rectory and prayed for her safe return or information as to her whereabouts.

A resolution condemning the "appalling condition of city streets, where it is not safe for our girls and boys to go unattended," was adopted, and it was decided to ask the mothers of New York to unite to get better protection for their children.

CRANK CALLS ON MORGAN.

Sent to Bellevue After Failing to Get Into Bank.

A well-dressed young man with a Southern drawl stepped into the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday and shook hands with several stalwart young men at the door.

"How's everything?" he said familiarly. "Do you mind finding out if J. P. is busy?"

"Who are you?" asked William Delaney, one of the bank's guards.

"I am Mahone Crawley. I understand Mr. Morgan has a good head for business, and I have, too. You know two heads are better than one, so I must see him."

Delaney persuaded Crawley to leave the building. Outside he was steered into the arms of Patrolman Maloney of the Traffic Squad.

When arraigned in Tombs Court before Magistrate Wylie on a charge of disorderly conduct Crawley said he had made his home at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. since his recent arrival from Atlanta. He was committed to Bellevue for observation.

While waiting in the courtroom for an ambulance Crawley suddenly ran up and took his place on the bench which had just been vacated by the Magistrate.

"Bring on your next case," he said, banging the desk with the gavel.

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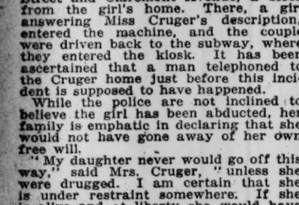

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MOTHERS ACCUSE TEACHER.

Many Charges, Including Dancing in School Against Miss McQuirk.

Because, they say, Miss Mary E. McQuirk, Principal of Public School 59, Woodhaven, danced and permitted teachers to dance in the halls in the noon hour, forty-three mothers have signed a petition to the Local School Board for her removal. Both men and women teach in the school, and the sight of them dancing to a phonograph caused the pupils to forget all about luncheon, and tended to subvert discipline, the mothers say.

There are other charges, too, against Miss McQuirk. It is alleged in the petition that she insulted children, quarreled with children and their mothers, scolded children "so that they fear her and are becoming physical wrecks," compelled children to stand as punishment, interfered with a meeting of the Parents' Protective Association in the school, threatened to "flunk" pupils when they reached the graduating class, granted transfers to some children and refused others, and tried to induce teachers to write letters to her praising her methods.

Miss McQuirk declined yesterday to make any statement or to listen to an enumeration of the charges.

The Local School Board decided yesterday to have a public trial, probably on March 5.

ARREST PRIEST AT MASS.

Greek Pastor Accused of Swindling a Man in Stock Deal.

The Rev. John Krochmalny, pastor of St. John's Greek Catholic Church on East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, was celebrating mass yesterday when detectives from the prosecutor's office arrested him on a capias. Many persons were at the services, and there was much excitement, but there was no effort to interfere with the detectives. At the Court House the priest was released in $1,000 bail.

Lucas Krupiak of 721 Newmarket Street, Philadelphia, alleges he was swindled out of $500 by the priest. He says he bought stock in the First Russian Slavish Bank of Philadelphia from Father Krochmalny, who told him he was the President of the bank. The complainant says a year later the priest told him the bank had failed, and got him to turn over the stock, saying he would get his money back for him.

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Club Cocktails
if you weaken them by shaking with fine ice. Best to cool the bottle.

BIGGER TIMES SQ. STATION.

Association Wants Double-Decked Space in New Subway.

Study of the probable extent of the demands to be made upon the new Times Square subway station of the Broadway line has led the Broadway Association to ask the Public Service Commission to extend the platform facilities in large degree, by making continuous from end to end a mezzanine floor which, under the present plans, is to be constructed only at each end of the platform.

The new station is to be about 700 feet long, extending from Thirty-ninth to Forty-second Street, and the committee of the association is convinced that so many thousands of persons will throng the station daily that every available foot of double-decked space afforded by a continuous mezzanine floor will be needed.

Those on the committee—Howard Brokaw, Chairman; John G. Boggs, and E. W. Estes, Executive Secretary—at a conference with Henry W. Hodge, engineer member of the commission, pointed out that present construction work has resulted in excavations which could be used for the supports of such a mezzanine, instead of being filled in when the work is finished.

SALE BY SAGE FOUNDATION.

Institution's Homes Company Disposes of 48 Acres in Jamaica.

The Sage Foundation Homes Company, established by Mrs. Russell Sage, and of which Robert W. de Forest is President, sold forty-eight acres in Jamaica yesterday. The purchasers were Frank C. and Samuel T. Wolfe of Allentown, Penn. The price was not made known, but it was said the property had cost the Sage Foundation Homes Company $312,000 ten years ago.

The property has an 1,800-feet frontage on the west side of Sutphin Roads and 1,600-feet frontage on the south side of Lincoln Avenue.

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Every reading taste will find something in this sale. It is too broad in its scope to catalogue here, and the titles appended are merely suggestive. A visit—as long as you can make—will be well repaid if you turn to advantage this opportunity to add to your library at remarkable price savings.

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Fear God and Take Your Own Part, by Theodore Roosevelt, pub. at 50c., now .25c
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Forces in Fiction and Other Essays, by Richard Burton, pub. at $1, now .25c
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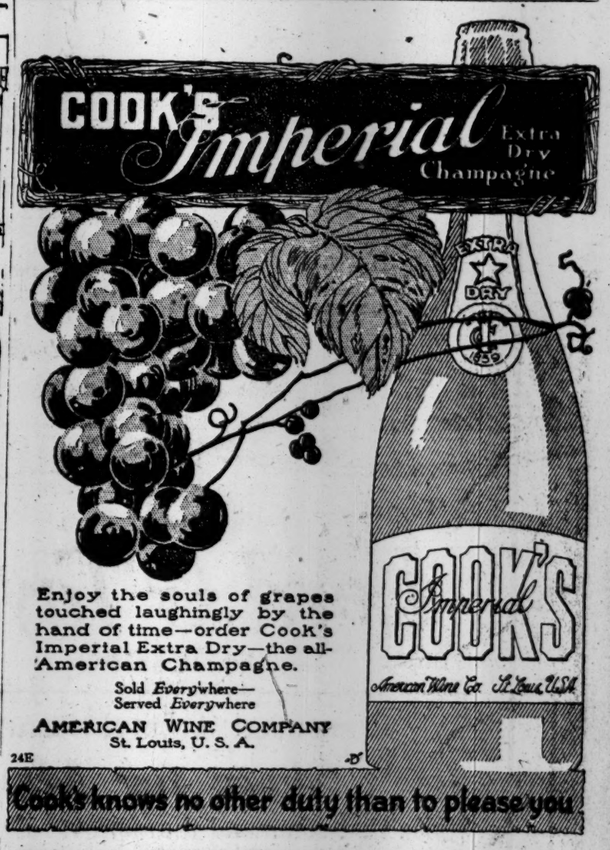

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CRESCENT MEN ON GRILL

Members of the Hockey Club, St. Nicholas, and Boston Arena Sevens Found Not Guilty.

The Amateur Hockey League's investigation of the Irish-American Athletic Club's sweeping charges against the other teams in the organization was started at a meeting of the Governing Committee held at the Crescent Athletic Club last night. The Irish club charges four of the Crescent players with professionalism—Roach, Des Jardins, McCarthy, and Mitchell.

The committee in secret session last night heard all the testimony against Roach and McCarthy, but nothing is known of the nature of the charges against them other than that they played with the Arena team in New Haven, which is said to have been a professional organization.

The hearing lasted until midnight, and was adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The early part of the hearing was given over to the investigation of the charges against the Hockey Club and the St. Nicholas S. C. sevens, and although no official announcement was made about these teams, it is understood that both of them successfully refuted the charges, the nature of which was said to be playing men under assumed names. It is assumed that the clubs showed that they had the consent of the league to permit two players to use names other than their own.

The hearing of the Irish-American charges, which are regarded as counter-charges to those brought against the Irish club earlier in the season, did not get under way until a late hour, and at midnight the league heads were still behind closed doors in executive session, disentangling the controversy.

The first defeat for the Irish club to have its charges sustained before the governing and executive committees came when the allegations were brought up that the Hockey Club and St. Nicholas players of this city had been playing both with and against players using assumed names. The vote of the joint committee in session was in exoneration of this charge. Such a charge of the Irish-American A. C. was regarded as an outcome of the refusal on Monday night of the governing committee to reinstate Alex Wellington, an Irish club star, to full amateur eligibility.

The Bostonians, however, came prepared with a full array of arguments supporting their action, and after proving beyond a doubt that the team had necessary permission to meet the Pittsburgh seven this charge was likewise dismissed and the Arena Club exonerated.

Until very late last night the two committees in session were grappling with the charges of the Irish team that at least four members of the Crescent aggregation were guilty of professionalism. These players are Mickey Roach, McCarty, Fred Mitchell, and Des Jardins.

The Governing Committee is composed of George Hallock, representing the Crescent Club; R. K. von Bernuth of the St. Nicks, and Fred Huntington of the Boston Athletic Association. The Executive Committee, which was called into counsel for this special hearing, is constituted of Thomas Howard, Sr., of the Hockey Club of New York, E. J. McDonald of the New York Athletic Club, and John McGrath of the Irish-American Athletic Club.

RECORD ENTRY OF SKATERS.

Many Stars to Race at Van Cortlandt Park This Afternoon.

More than 200 school boys have sent in their entries for the five championship skating races of the Public Schools Athletic League to be held at the ice skating carnival at Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon. Almost as many more have been received for the open half mile and mile handicap and half-mile novice events for men and the quarter-mile scratch race for ladies, making the largest entry list every received for skating races held in the East.

Practically every skater who competed in the Eastern championships at Newburg will take part today, including such prominent local skaters as Dan Baker, Walter Kuehne of the New York A. C., Stanley Gershel of the Columbia Grammar School, R. W. Distler, Riverside Skating Club; W. Sutphin, unattached; J. W. Bjork, Columbia University; Leslie Baker, unattached, and Irving Reimer, Riverside Skating Club. In addition the New Rochelle Hockey Club, composed of ex-college hockey stars and members of the Amateur Hockey League, will meet the Irish-American A. C. team in exhibition games of hockey in connection with the carnival.

Yale's Cub Seven Routs Harvard.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The Yale freshman hockey team defeated the Harvard freshman seven by a score of 5 to 1 here tonight. The single score for Harvard was made when Ingalls of Yale knocked the puck into his own goal.

St. John's Quintet Is Victorious.

The St. John's College of Brooklyn basket ball team defeated the Albany State College five, by a score of 34 to 22, last night on the St. John's court in Brooklyn. S. Fitzgerald starred for the visitors, scoring eight foul goals, and J. Mahoney of St. John's accounted for seven of his team's points.

Skating in the Parks.

Central Park—Skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

SAY WHEN LEADS ICEBOATS.

Beats Imp in Second Race of Series for Title Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 16.—Showing better work in today's stiff northwest wind than in the light breeze of Wednesday, Say When, well handled by Mart and Allie Haviland, won the second race for the championship pennant of America, leading the fast Imp at the finish of the twenty-mile race by seventeen seconds. Gull, which got a poor start, finished third, forty seconds behind Imp. Daisy, left far behind, was fourth. Say When covered the course in 48:48.

It was the prettiest race of the season, Say When, defender of the North Shrewsbury Club, leading Imp of the Independence Club by a few seconds throughout after the first round. Everett Asay sailed Imp in place of Ralph B. Sickles, who is ill. The deciding race is called for tomorrow morning.

The summary:

DISTANCE—20 MILES; START—3:23:30.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Say When, Thomas Irving Brown	4:12:18	48:48
Imp, I. T. Straus	4:12:33	49:03
Gull, Robert S. Johnson	4:13:15	49:45
Daisy, Edward Asay	4:20:10	56:40

MANUAL HIGH SEVEN WINS.

Looms Up in School Hockey Race by Defeating Jamaica H. S.

Standing of the Schools.

	Pts.
Commercial H. S.	5
Manual Training H. S.	5
Flushing H. S.	4
Erasmus Hall H. S.	3
St. John's Preparatory	2
Jamaica H. S.	1
Boys' High School	0

Manual High School forged to the fore as a competitor with Commercial for highest honors in the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League standing by reason of a victory last night over Jamaica High School by 5 to 1. The Commercial team retained its leading position, however, by gaining the one point which accrued from a scoreless tie with Erasmus.

Demonet was the star performer for the Manual seven, scoring two of his team's five goals in the snappy first period. Phillips also contributed two counts, one in each half.

The league race is this week entering the crucial period, and much interest will be centred tonight on the game between Flushing High School and St. John's Prep. A victory for the former will put it in the van with a clear lead. Until now there has always been a tie for top standing.

Last night's line-ups follow:

Manual Training vs. Jamaica H. S.

Manual, (5.)	Position.	Jamaica, (1.)
Cooper	G.	Jennings
McClelland	F.	Helmer
Demonet	C. F.	Bastress
Phillips	R.	Madden
Fyfe	C.	Kellogg
Sparks	L. W.	Couch
Belyea	R. W.	Thompson

Goals—First period: Kellogg, Jamaica, in 3:15; Demonet, Manual, in 7:30; Phillips, Manual, in 8:30; Demonet, Manual, in 13:12. Second period: Phillips, Manual, in 0:40; Belyea, Manual, in 13:55. Substitutions—Schiwel for Thompson, Muhs for Helmer. Penalty—McClelland, 1 minute for smashing. Referee—Tom Howard, Jr., Hockey Club. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Commercial H. S. vs. Erasmus H. S.

Commercial, (6.)	Position.	Erasmus, (0.)
Awad	G.	Wolf
Riedell	F.	Moeller
Ioth	C. F.	McGlue
Karpen	R.	Mohie
Zareko	C.	Botting
Belsner	L. W.	McThee
Gutmann	R. W.	H. Botting

Referee—Tom Howard, Jr., Hockey Club. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

MRS. BRAGG REACHES FINAL.

Will Meet Miss Rosenthal for Florida Golf Title Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the former Western golf champion, will play Mrs. C. M. Bragg of New York tomorrow for the Florida title. In her semi-final round this afternoon she defeated Miss Ethel Campbell of Philadelphia, 5 up and 3 to play, though Miss Campbell had her 2 down at the third hole. Miss Rosenthal took 38 for the easy outward journey, but showed some brilliant golf coming home, for she took a 76 for the round, one stroke above the record for the course.

Miss L. A. Prindle of New York seemed to have won her match with the Baltusrol golfer, Mrs. Bragg, at one stage, having her 2 down at the tenth. She would have tied her opponent on the eighteenth had she not missed a four-foot put there. Some of her shots were superb, but she was distinctly nervous.

MISTAKE IN GOLF DATE.

Announcement Sets National Open Title Play for June 27-29.

Through some clerical error in the mills that grind out the official notices of the United States Golf Association it was announced Thursday that the national open championship was to be played July 11-13 at Brae Burn. A second official announcement given out yesterday by Howard F. Whitney conveys the information that the first notice was only half true. The tournament will be held at Brae Burn, but not at the time specified. The corrected date is June 27-29.

This date was tentatively accepted some weeks ago and the notice that told of a conflict between the holding of the national and the metropolitan open tournaments July 11-13 was received with astonishment. The situation was further complicated by the fact that the Western amateur championship is scheduled for the same date in July. Many golfers who are eligible to play in the Western amateur event will also tee up for the national open championship. The correcting of the dates will straighten out many wrinkles that worrying golfers developed overnight.

LEOCHARES SCORES BRILLIANT VICTORY

Equals Track Mark, Carrying Highest Weight Ever Borne by a Winner at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Racegoers here were treated today to one of the best exhibitions by a thoroughbred they have ever seen, when Leochares, carrying 145 pounds, the highest weight that a racer on the Crescent City track has carried successfully, won the Momus Highweight Handicap by a scant half length over J. J. Murdock. Fruit Cake was third. Incidentally, Leochares equaled the track record of 1:12, going over a course that could not be called fast.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; three and one-half furlongs. Time—0:43 1-5. Tantaliser, Catesby Woodford's b. c., 2 years, 112 pounds, by Dick Welles-Beth Miller, 9 to 2, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10, (Murphy) 1¹
St. Theras, C. T. Worthington's ch. f., 109, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Hanover). 2ns
Shade, Thomas Clyde's b. f., 2, 109, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 2, (Robinson) 3ns
Nowhere, Relloc, Tuga, Notate, Senaday, Water Wave, and Boldness also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs. Time—1:15 1-5.
Spear Lance, Frederick Johnson's b. g., 3 years, 109 pounds, by Spearmint-Shot, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, and out, (Borel) 1½
Bell Ronald, R. T. Wilson's b. f., 3, 107, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Robinson) ... 2½
Ex-Sheriff, W. C. Overton's b. g., 3, 103, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Hanover) ... 3¹
Don Thrush, Sandy Lad, Raggedy Man, Dahlia, Pasha Nepotism, Kalmia Park, and Miss Shot also ran. Maniste, Tol and Pulaski were scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.
Repton, W. Stormont's b. g., 4 years, 107 pounds, by Dr. Leggo-Comma, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Lyke) 1nk
Sister Susie, G. Knebelkamp's b. m., 4, 101, 3 to 1, 1 to 4, and out, (Crump) ... 2½
Fuzzy-wuzzy, W. V. Walsh's b. g., 6, 112, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Murphy) ... 3²
Semalia, Heir Apparent, Antonyo's Lass, Leilaloha, M. E. Thurman, Molly Maguire, Alcourt, Father Phelan, Jungle, Noynim, and Thrill also ran. Frisky scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Momus Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Time—1:12.
Leochares, W. P. Orr's b. g., aged, 145 pounds, by Broomstick-Leayonara, 1 to 2, 1 to 5, and out, (Paynes) 1½
J. J. Murdock, J. F. Schorr's b. c., 4, 120, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Kederis) ... 2²
Fruit Cake, E. T. Zollicoffer's b. f., 3, 110, 9 to 2, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Buxton) ... 3³
Sweetler, Amazon, and Canerun also ran. Wiseman, Grumpy, Margaret N., Gainer, and Jack O'Dowd scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling handicap; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.
Woodward, B. Mathney's ch. c., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Star Shoot-Ardine, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Williams) ... 1nk
Polroma, F. Housman's b. c., 4, 109, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (F. Robinson) ... 2ns
Hubbub, Capt. W. J. Press's b. g., 4, 112, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Haynes) ... 3¼½
Candle, Indian Chant, Margaret N., Baby Lynch, and Merchant also ran. Lucille P., Woodstone, and Dramaturge scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and up; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 3-5.
Jabot, J. U. Strode's b. g., aged, 114 pounds, by Ornament-Tartlet, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 2, (Louder) 1ns
Milton Campbell, M. F. Hirsch's br. g., 4, 112, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (Rice) ... 2ns
Clara Morgan, S. Newman's br. f., 4, 107, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (McDermot) ... 3ns
Prime Mover, Disturber, White Crown, Emma Stuart, Marcus, Stoutheart, London Girl, Counterpart, and Huda's Brother also ran. Chivator, Best Bib and Tucker, Lady Powers, and Handful scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; one mile. Time—1:42.
Alex Getz, H. J. Brannon's br. g., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Dick Welles-Europa, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Murphy) 1ns
Tom Caro, Mrs. A. Warner's b. g., 4, 104, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Louder) 2½
Progressive, Mrs. T. Francis's ch. h., 6, 103, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Lyttle) ... 3ns
Impression, Wadsworth's Lad, Costumer, Dan, Jessie Louise, and Ischgabibble also ran. Valais and Fairy Legend scratched.
Weather clear, track good.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; three and a half furlongs. Red Rover, 113 pounds; Natty, 106; Bracelet, 107; Tugs, 104; Zip, 112; Gaylady, 107; Tinker, 104; Madolyn C., 101; Paula V., 104; Ornery, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming; six furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Recluse, 119 pounds; Brizz, 112; Chemung, 109; Souvenier, 108; Swift Fox, 107; Alert, 105; Ophelia W., 103; Commensia, 102; Mico Girl, 101; Pontefract, 115; Stonehenge, 110; Hops, 109; Trend, 107; Persus, 106; Watch Your Step, 105; Sleepy Sam, 102; Meddling Miss, 102; Black Beauty, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Maine Purse; one mile; for three-year-olds and upward. Robert Bradley, 108 pounds; Indiana Chant, 106; Half Rock, 106; Indolence, 106; Hendron, 104; Jim Wakely, 104; Fan Zareta, 103; Margaret N., 99; McAdoo, 103; Kilmer, 106; King K., 106; Arriet, 105; Wiseman, 104; Traction, 104; Woodstone, 99; Rose Point, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Rex Handicap; $2,000 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Colonel Vennie, 120 pounds; Syrian, 103; Julia L., 102; Diamond, 96; McAdoo, 103; Pif, Jr., 118; Pleasureville, 100; Brynilmah, 103; Fair Maid, 114; Thornhill, 112; Woodward, 106; Hubbub, 105; Candle, 103; Hanovia, 114; All Smiles, 109; Robert Bradley, 106; Sands of Pleasure, 104; Kilmer, 98; Grumpy, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; one mile; for three-year-olds and upward. Gainer, 117 pounds; Turco, 110; Paymaster, 110; Tie Pin, 109; Miss Kruter, 107; Talebearer, 105; Lucille P., 98; Bird Lore, 96; Bec, 116; Stir-Up, 110; Jack Reeves, 109; Beauty Shop, 109; Prime Mover, 105; Fairy Legend, 104; Monomoy, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; mile and a furlong. Yodeler, 114 pounds; Flying Feet, 110; Thanksgiving, 108; Agon, 106; Kilday, 106; Miss Waters, 105; Emma Stuart, 101; Chivator, 99; Billie Baker, 110; Fairly, 110; Solid Rock, 106; Hatry Lauder, 106; Transport, 106; First Star, 104; Star Pearl, 101; Fleuron II., 96.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Petelus, 113 pounds; Balgee, 111; Ahara, 111; Thornwood, 106; Lynn, 104; Buzz Around, 103; Gibraltar, 101; Out, 94; Counterpart, 113; Marcus, 111; Rio Brazos, 108; Edna Kenna, 104; Dehra, 104; School for Scandal, 101; Great Dolly, 94; Lady Ward, 89.

Weather, clear; track, good.

MISS WAGNER IN FINAL.

Will Meet Miss Bjurstedt in Heights Casino Tennis Today.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner advanced to the final round of the invitation tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday. Miss Wagner made her advance by vanquishing Miss Margaret Taylor at 6—2, 7—5, while Miss Bjurstedt, in the lower half of the draw, triumphed over Miss Edith Handy, the score being 6—2, 6—0. The two victors will meet today. Thus far in the tournament Miss Bjurstedt has registered her victories with ease, the total number of lost games in four matches being only eight. On the other hand Miss Wagner has been forced to concede fourteen games to her rivals in the same number of matches. Play in the doubles also advanced to the final round. The opponents in this will be Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Adele Bull and Miss Wagner and Miss Margaret Taylor.

The keenest competition of the day was in the singles, the match between Miss Wagner and Miss Taylor being particularly interesting. In the first set Miss Wagner forced the contest, her hard driving and careful placing being much too strong for Miss Taylor. In the second set Miss Wagner attempted to outplay Miss Taylor at the latter's own particular type of game and came near losing the set in consequence. She moderated the pace of her strokes, and it was not until the contest went to deuce that Miss Wagner again brought her swift driving game to the fore. When she did the decision was quickly in her favor.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Semi-final round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6—2, 6—0.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Elizabeth Holden, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Adele Cragin defeated Mrs. T. Casseboer and Miss Jane Rowson, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Adele Bull defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Adele Cragin, 6—0, 6—3.

HUNT MEETING DATES SET.

Amateur Racing Season to Open with Rockaway Event April 28.

The amateur racing season for 1917 will open with the first day's sport of the Rockaway Hunting Club meeting at Hewlett's Bay Park, L. I., on April 28.

This was decided on at the annual meeting of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association held on Thursday night. The second day of the Rockaway Hunting Club meeting will be on Saturday, May 5, and on the two following Saturdays the United Hunts Racing Association will hold its meet at Belmont Park Terminal. The Piping Rock Association will again conflict with the regular racing season as the dates chosen are May 30 and June 2.

The only other dates scheduled were for the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., which will close the Spring season on June 16 and 18. Several applications for Fall dates were tabled pending the receipt of the complete list. This was done so as to arrange both dates and localities in a way that will avoid conflict. Joseph E. Davis was appointed steward to represent the Hunts Committee at the Rockaway, United Hunts, and Piping Rock meetings, while J. Watson Webb will serve in a similar capacity at Brookline.

A special committee composed of A. Henry Higginson, J. E. Davis, and J. Watson Webb was appointed to confer with the Masters of Fox Hounds Association in reference to the registration of territory by recognized hunts. Joseph E. Davis was elected Chairman and A. J. A. Devereux Vice Chairman of the Hunts Committee for 1917. Frank J. Bryan was reappointed handicapper, and the following committees were appointed: Point-to-Point Steeplechases, F. S. von Stade, G. Bernard Fenwick, A. J. A. Devereux, J. Watson Webb, and James W. Graves; Steeplechase Courses, F. S. von Stade and A. J. A. Devereux.

The dates approved follow:

April 28 and May 5, Rockaway Hunting Club, Hewlett's Bay Park, L. I.; May 12 and May 19, United Hunts Racing Association, Belmont Park Terminal, L. I.; May 30 and June 2, Piping Rock Racing Association, Locust Valley, L. I.; June 16 and June 18, the Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

FISHER'S SPEED BOAT WINS.

Shadow III. Covers Ten-Mile Course at Miami in 20:41 3-5.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16.—Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis drove his express cruiser, Shadow III., over the ten-mile circular course in Biscayne Bay here today to what is said to be a new record for speed boats of this class. The Shadow covered the distance in 20:41 3-5, defeating the Raven III., owned and driven by Charles W. Kotcher, Detroit, and the Boomerang, handled by her owner, Huston Wyeth, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Marycel, owned by Charles Deering, Chicago, won the ten-mile displacement race in 18:21 1-5, defeating the Otgadal, driven by her owner, J. Fred Betz III., of Philadelphia, and the Baby Glenn, owned by Glenn H. Curtiss, of New York.

YALE EASY VICTOR IN TANK.

Swamps Penn. Swimmers at New Haven by 46 to 7 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—Yale defeated University of Pennsylvania, 46 to 7, tonight in their annual dual swimming meet, the visitors failing to register a first and obtaining only one second place.

The summary:

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Yale, (Ferguson, Thomas, Mayer, and Schlaet.) Time—1:47.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Benjamin, Yale; second, Scobey, Yale; third, Root, Penn.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Schlaet, Yale; second, Simonton, Penn.; third, Ferguson, Yale. Time—0:25 4-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Alexander, Yale; second, Hopkins, Yale; third, Russell, Penn. Time—2:37.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Schneider, Yale, 71 feet; second, Badger, Yale, 67 feet 6 inches; third, Birch, Penn., 66 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Mayer, Yale; second, Gould, Yale; third, Watts, Penn. Time—0:59 2-5.

INTERNATIONAL NOT TO SEEK VENGEANCE

Decides at Annual Meeting to Deal with Players as if No Revolt Had Occurred.

The International League will not discriminate against players because they took part in the late and lamented strike movement of the Players' Fraternity. This was decided upon when the league held its annual schedule meeting at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark yesterday. The league uttered a sigh of relief that the strike had been called off, because several of the club owners had come to Newark prepared to close their parks should the strike threat be carried out.

Now that the baseball war clouds have passed, all the club owners will send out contracts to their players immediately. They discussed what action they would follow in the event this country became involved in war, and President Barrow stated that if the situation became critical the league would probably suspend operations. Mr. Barrow said that Secretary Farrell of the National Association believed that in the case of war all the minor leagues would probably suspend.

The International League season will open on April 17 in the following cities: Buffalo at Newark; Rochester at Richmond; Montreal at Providence, and Toronto at Baltimore. The regular schedule will be 112 games and will end about Aug. 5. On Aug. 7 the inter-league series with the American Association will begin. Forty-eight games will be played, twenty-four on each circuit.

The league also indorsed and recommended the American League's resolution on military preparedness for the players, and the suggestions about military training will be carried out as far as possible by the various clubs. The Board of Directors which was elected is made up of the Presidents of the following clubs: Buffalo, Rochester, Toronto, Providence and Richmond.

President Draper sold his manager, Dave Shean, to Manager Mathewson of the Reds yesterday. Shean will play second base for Cincinnati. Joseph J. Lannin, who owns the Buffalo club, has been trying to find a buyer, but the club will resume operations this year under the same ownership, with Patsy Donovan as manager.

It developed yesterday that the National Commission would probably grant further concessions to the International and other Class AA leagues. The commission will meet again today to reconsider the request to have the major league draft operative once every two years, instead of each year. It is expected also that the commission will grant the request that the major leagues cannot draft a player until he had played on a Class AA club for more than one season.

The Class AA circuits are more than elated with the concessions which have been granted by the commission and it develops that the most important of all is the permission granted to Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association to sit in the councils of the commission when hearing cases which involve major and minor league clubs.

The self-controlled man generally exercises control over others.

You will find those about him influenced by his strict moderation.

Especially will they be *moderate* with food and drink.

One of their stand-bys is a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

CORNELL FIVE BOWS TO COLUMBIA AGAIN

Morningside Quintet Scores Its Second Victory Over Ithacans, 32 to 27.

Intercollegiate League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Princeton	4	1	.800
Yale	4	1	.800
Pennsylvania	3	2	.600
Dartmouth	3	3	.500
Columbia	2	4	.333
Cornell	1	6	.143

Columbia's basket ball quintet had a turn of luck last night, after a period of four straight defeats, and downed the heavier Cornell team by a 32 to 27 victory, in the Columbia Gymnasium. It was a game of fast plays at spasmodic intervals, Columbia, twice having a scoring session of nine points while the Ithacans were powerless to tally points. The men from up-State also had two periods when they reaped a succession of floor and foul goals.

Not since Columbia defeated Cornell several weeks ago at Ithaca has the Light Blue and White five won a game until last night, whereas it was the sixth defeat for the big Red team out of seven battles on the court this Winter.

The score:

Columbia, (32.)	Position.	Cornell, (27.)
Roberts	L. F.	Stewart
Latour	R. F.	Ortner
Leonard	C.	Fuller
Farer	L. G.	Palmer
Farrell	R. G.	Kendall

Goals from floor—Columbia: Farer, (5.) Latour, (4.) Leonard, (4.) Roberts; Cornell: Ortner, (4.) Kendall, (3.) Stewart, Fuller. Goals from foul—Leonard, 4; Ortner, 9. Referee—J. O'Shea, St. John's College. Umpire—A. W. Koch, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

JACKSON WINS ON POINTS.

Conqueror of Dundee Batters Brooklyn Boxer at Harlem S. C.

Willie Jackson, the Bronx boxer who gained pugilistic fame overnight some weeks ago by scoring a one-round knockout victory over Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, made his first appearance before a New York boxing public since that notable achievement at the Harlem Sporting Club last night, and demonstrated that he possessed considerable boxing ability, Jackson's opponent last night was Eddie Wallace, a husky young Brooklyn boxer, and, had it not been for the stout heart the latter possesses it is possible that Jackson would have added another knockout to his string.

From the first round until the bell separated the boys in the final session, Wallace was hopelessly outpointed. However, though he was on the receiving end for the greater part of the journey, the Brooklynite never really retreated before his adversary's heavy assortment of blows. On the contrary, he kept coming in willingly against Jackson's stiff right and left hand blows to the face and stomach.

Jack Dillon Beats Gunboat Smith.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Jack Dillon of Indianapolis received the referee's decision over Gunboat Smith of Philadelphia at the end of a twenty round bout here tonight. Dillon was the aggressor throughout and was never in much danger. The heavyweights were fighting furiously when the final gong rang.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Bob McAllister vs. Sailor Grande. Ten rounds.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Joe Welling vs. Pete Hartley. Ten rounds.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Soldier Bartfield vs. Johnny Hermann; Young Ahearn vs. Zulu Kid. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Farmer Jim Smith vs. Jack Clifford. Ten rounds.

"None so blind as those who won't see."

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SEE LAST PAGE.

You have searched fruitlessly everywhere for the valued article. Now try the last page of The New York Times.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Official National League Schedule, 1917

	AT BOSTON.	AT BROOKLYN.	AT NEW YORK.	AT PHILADELPHIA.	AT PITTSBURGH.	AT CINCINNATI.	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.
BOSTON		April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 25, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	April 20, 21, 23, 24 June 28, 29, 30, July 2 Sept. (3,) (3,) 4	April 30, May 1, 2, 3 July 3, (4,) (4,) 5 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	June 9, 11, 12 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 17, 18, 19 Oct. 1	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 5, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 25, 26	June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 29, 30	June 5, 6, 7 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23
BROOKLYN ...	May 4, 5, 7, 8 May 28, 29, (30,) (30) Sept. 5, 6, 7		April 30, May 1, 2, 3 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 8, 10, 11, 12	April 20, 21, 23, 24 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15	June 5, 6, 7, 8 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 27, 28, 29	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 20, 22, 23	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 25, 26	June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 18, 19
NEW YORK...	April 11, 12, 13, 14 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15	April 16, 17, 18, 19 July 3, (4,) (4,) 5 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1		April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 23, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	June 13, 14, 15, 16 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 5, 6, 7, 8 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 27, 29, 30	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 25, 26
PHILADELP'A.	April 16, 17, 18, (19,) (19) Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 8, 10, 11	April 11, 12, 13, 14 June 28, 29, 30, July 2 Sept. (3,) (3,) 4	May 4, 5, 7, 8 May 28, 29, (30,) (30,) Sept. 5, 6, 7		May 31, June 1, 2, 4 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 25, 26	June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 July 28, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18	June 5, 6, 7, 8 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 20, 22, 23	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 28, 29, 30
PITTSBURGH .	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 15, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 18, 19, 21, 22 July 20, 21, 23, 24 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 6, 7, 9, 10 Aug. 16, 17, 18		April 15, 16, 17, 18 April 29, 30 July 1 Sept. 2, 14, 15, 16	April 11, 12, 13, 14 May 6, 7, June 24 Aug. 12, 13, 14 Sept. 9	April 22, 23, 24, 25 June 18, 19, 20 Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13
CINCINNATI ..	May 18, 19, 21, 22 July 6, 7, 9, 10 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 23, 24 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 23, 24, 25	April 27, 28, June 27, 28, 29, 30 July 5 Sept. (3,) (3,) 4, 5		May 2, 3, 4, 5 July 2, 3, (4,) (4) Sept. 10, 11, 12	April 19, 20, 21 June 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 12, 13, 14
CHICAGO	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 23, 24 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 6, 7, 9, 10 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 18, 19, 21, 22 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 20, 21, 22	April 19, 20, 21 May 28, 29, (30,) (30) June 22, 23 Sept. 7, 8	April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 May 27 June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 31, Sept. 1		April 27, 28, 29, 30, May 1 June 25, 27, 28 Sept. 2, (3,) (3)
ST. LOUIS.....	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 18, 19, 21, 22 July 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 6, 7, 9, 10 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 20, 21, 23, 24 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 3, 3, 4, 5 July 2, 3, (4,) (4) Aug

MME. FARRAR SINGS MASSENET'S THAIS

The Role of the Courtesan Heroine Does Not Seem to Call Forth Her Best Powers.

AMATO A FERVID ATHANAEL

Metropolitan Gives Its First Production of a Work Often Heard Here with Mary Garden.

THAIS. Lyric romance in four acts and seven scenes. By Jules Massenet. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Thais	Geraldine Farrar
Nicias	Luca Botta
Athanael	Pasquale Amato
Palemon	Leon Rothier
Crobyle	Mabel Garrison
Myrtale	Raymonde Delaunois
Albine	Kathleen Howard

Conductor—Giorgio Polacco.

Massenet's opera of "Thaïs," which was produced last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, was given there for the first time by the Metropolitan Company, though not for the first time in the house for the Chicago Company had presented it there in some of its visits in recent years. In the days of Hammerstein at the Manhattan Opera House it was heard some twenty times. It seemed rather a belated production at the Metropolitan, and there is room for conjecture that it was made chiefly to still a yearning in Mme. Farrar's bosom to rival—at least to rival—one of the successes gained in New York by Miss Mary Garden.

However this may be, the opera itself is not one of Massenet's distinguished successes. The heroine is one of a sort that he frequently celebrated in lyric drama; but in this one she is able to give but little propulsive force to the action. The motives underlying it are not strenuous. Athanael is no crusader, no militant Christian, scarcely, as it turns out, a muscular one. Thaïs the courtesan, glides into Thaïs, the penitent, without strong evidence of a furious grapple between the forces of good and evil in her soul. There is much in the opera that is lightly touched with religious mysticism, but all in the sensuous, sentimental vein that is most characteristic of Gounod. Its crises are psychological. The action is not at any point exciting; the dramatic flow of the opera is, to say the least, tranquil. What comes nearest to stirring the listener's heart-beats are the passages in which Athanael is wrestling with the courtesan's spirit, and an occasional passage in the subsequent development of the story, but only an occasional one. On the whole it has extensive strata of dullness and slow solemnity.

Massenet loved the sluggish, languorous atmosphere of the Orient, the persistent monotony of its music, and he could find the right note to express it. He loved the sombre, tranquil mood of the religious mystics, and has used his restrained and delicate half tints on the passages in which these worthy but not very exciting personages move and have their being. The same mood accompanies much of Athanael's improving and somewhat lengthy discourse. Characterization of the personalities of the Christian monk and the pagan courtesan is suggested, but none too vividly, and these are the only two characters that stand out in the opera, the others are veiled in uncertainty.

There are a few brilliant touches in the music in the house of Thaïs and in the ballet scene before the house. There are several orchestral interludes besides the much too famous "Meditation," which received much applause, properly directed by Mr. Polacco toward the concert master, Mr. Nastrucci, who played the violin obligato.

The interest in the performance, which was well prepared and effective in the scenes of ensemble, naturally centred upon Mme. Farrar as Thaïs and Mr. Amato as Athanael. Mme. Farrar's impersonation may have disappointed some of her admirers. The part does not seem to call forth her best powers. She only dimly presents the swift lithe ness and graceful activity, the incessant play of plastic pose, the rich suggestiveness of facial expression that seem to be suggested as the charm of the courtesan in her unregenerate state. An unceasing intensity and poignancy of dramatic style are needed to show forth the changing phases of emotion through which she passes, but Mme. Farrar was rather heavy and rather limited in her expression of it. She was more successful in the later scenes. Nor was her singing of her best.

Athanael is an interesting and sympathetic character; one that can be made of nobility and fervor; nor need it necessarily bring forward the suggestion of priggishness. Mr. Amato had made a careful study of it and his impersonation showed the skill and the dramatic effectiveness that he commands. His singing showed a fervid style, though sometimes a certain dryness of voice. Mr. Botta is to be commended for an intelligent interpretation as Nicias, and for some good singing.

The chorus sang, as it so often does in these days, with much spirit and precision. Miss Rosina Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio did very important things in the ballet in the second act. The scenery was new and decorative. Mr. Polacco conducted with zeal and energy and let no accent and no climax escape him.

Christadora House Debaters Win.

The championship of the Intersettlement Debating League was won last night at the Union Settlement House by Philip Adler and Henry D. Ellenbogen of Christadora House, who upheld the Adamson law against a team from the Henry Meinhard Memorial Settlement.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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CHINESE JAR FOR $1,500.

Top Price at Lee Van Ching Sale—Total to Date, $38,647.

Most interesting in the Lee Van Ching sale of Chinese art at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon was a pair of imperial crown stands used as rests for the crowns of the Chinese Emperor and dating back to the Ch'ien-lung period. These are used like the hat stands in the modern millinery shops, but are very beautiful. To hold the crowns the supports are in spherical shape. Those sold yesterday had the spheres of cloisonné enamel, 6 inches in diameter, resting on a stand of teakwood, making the height 14½ inches. The cloisonné was turquoise blue with designs of peaches and bats in soft colors. They went to a purchaser buying under the name of Edwards for $80. They came from the imperial palace at the time of the Boxer trouble.

A Chun-yao beaker-shaped bulb jar of the Sung period brought the highest price of the day, going to Bernet, agent, for $1,500. A statuette of Kuan-yin, Ming, with the original stand, went to the Long Sang Ti Company for $230. The statuette was glazed in polychrome, with green predominant, the goddess sitting on a lotus throne, posed upon an octagonal stand.

For a pair of big bronze battle drums of the Han period, Theodore Offerman paid $210. These were 18¾ inches in diameter, low and inverted pear shape, with four loop handles. There was Chou ornamentation in scroll and geometrical forms in low relief and incised, and brown patina with green touches and gray earth incrustation. At meal time in war these drums were reversed and used for boilers.

The returns for the day were $7,908, making a grand total to date of $38,647. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

An unusual Chinese rug of silk of the seventeenth or eighteenth century brought the highest price at the sale of Chinese art of the Abbott collection at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to R. Moriland for $525. A sixteen-inch celadon vase, oval and olive green, went to H. Place for $135; S. Pengois paid $210 for a pottery grave camel of the Tang period. A rectangular vase with a simple line decoration and of ivory and silver gray tones went to J. A. Parker for $235. The returns for the 121 numbers were $5,736. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

'SIEGFRIED' IN 'THE RING.'

Mr. Sembach and Mme. Gadski in the Leading Parts.

The cycle of Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," proceeded to the third performance at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, when "Siegfried" was given. It was not the first performance the music drama has had this season, and there were some differences in the cast from the previous time. Mr. Sembach, who made his first appearance as Siegfried just a year ago, took the part again. He has admirable qualifications for it: a youthful energy and enthusiasm, expressed not only by his appearance, figure, and action but as well by his voice. He delivered the music with splendid power, and he has grown more into the part and moves in it with greater freedom, as is natural and inevitable with an artist of Mr. Sembach's intelligence.

Mme. Gadski was the Brünnhilde, an impersonation that she has made familiar by many repetitions. She sang with much power, which was gained, however, not without a certain effort, especially toward the close of the exciting scene of her awakening. Mme. Schumann-Heink was gladly heard as Erda, a part to which she returned last season after an absence of thirteen years from the stage of the Opera House., Erda has only one short scene—that with Wotan at the beginning of the third act. But it is essential that her solemn utterance then given forth, as by an oracle, should be impressively delivered. And few have done this more impressively than Mme. Schumann-Heink. Mr. Reiss's Mime, Mr. Braun's Wanderer, Mr. Goritz's Alberich, are valued as highly as ever. Mr. Bodanzky conducted with dramatic life and power and much vividness of color.

PRODIGY IN GALA CONCERT.

Five-Year-Old Anna Masch, Pianist, Takes Music Settlement Honors.

Five hundred members from the thousands of the Music School Settlement and its ally, the Community Chorus, rose to a built-out stage at Carnegie Hall last night, while an uptown audience at grand opera prices filled the rest of the house, for a concert unlike any other heard in some time. Five-year-old Anna Masch, a prodigy of East Third Street's discovering, stole first honors in a child's piano piece, midway between the singing of "America" by the entire company under Harry Barnhart's baton, and the later speech of Arthur Farwell on behalf of the settlement and its work, not so much that of teaching tunes, as of making multitudes play.

There was never less stage fright than the unconscious youngsters showed, whether the soloists such as Gordon Kahn, the young first violin, or an entire orchestra of beginners, whom Miss Harriet Rosenthal led in spelling out the notes of MacDowell's "Scotch Poem" and Tschaikowsky's "Waltz." The least audible number, a string quartet by Borodin, was as bravely done as by some of the influential boxholders in their own homes, and there were combinations of four orchestras, singers, and audience in a final jubilee ending with the "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Messiah."

Franko Plays the Old Masters.

Sam Franko's second concert had the surprise of a full house at Acolian Hall last evening, showing a public eager to hear the "old masters" of tone art presented by small orchestra, smaller chorus, and well chosen solo voices. A chamber symphony by Nicola Porpora and another by Christian Bach alternated with Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater" and J. S. Bach's cantata, "Du Hirte Israel," the concert ending with some ballets by Gretry, who in point of time began where the Bach family left off. Some of this century-old music had been played at a concert of the Friends of Music recently. It was presented with a polish and finish not always heard in the more massive orchestras of today, and the simple, sincere choral pieces had the help of unaffectedly good singing by Mildred Graham, Marie von Essen, and Vernon d'Arnalle.

The New York Symphony Plays.

Mr. Damrosch provided an agreeable program of familiar things at the New York Symphony Society's concert yesterday afternoon. Brahms's "Tragic" overture, a noble and beautiful piece worthy of more frequent hearing; Schumann's first symphony, Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem on Omphale's spinning wheel, and Mr. Gabrilowitsch, the soloist, played Mozart's D minor concerto for piano and Weber's "Concertstück." The orchestra's playing was not quite so finished in ensemble nor so mellow and blended in tone as it sometimes is. Mr. Gabrilowitsch's playing of the concerto, which has all but vanished from the concert rooms, had a caressing delicacy and an intense delicacy and crispness of rhythm.

Arnold Daly Out of Hospital.

Arnold Daly had sufficiently recovered from his recent operation for peritonitis to leave Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. He will go South shortly to spend a month recuperating, and upon his return expects to resume his engagement in "The Master," interrupted by his sudden illness. When he entered the hospital little hope for his recovery was entertained.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Robert Hilliard has been engaged to appear as co-star with Charlotte Walker in "The Small Town Girl." This is a new comedy by Eugene Walter and Cronin Wilson, scheduled for production early next month.

Oliver Morosco has acquired a plot of ground in West Forty-sixth Street, near the North River, on which he will erect a six-story theatrical storehouse and workshop. The plant will include a scenic studio, and will be one of the largest of its kind in the country.

Scott Cooper, Harold Vosburg, and Clara Burke have been added to the cast that will appear in "Stocks and Stockings," a new farce in which George Parsons will play the principal role.

The Theatre Feminé in Paris has acquired the French rights to "Love o' Mike."

The second edition of the Hippodrome Alphabet Book is off the press, and Toto, the clown, will begin distributing them this afternoon at the theatre.

Maud Ballington Booth will speak at the Broadway Theatre Monday night in conjunction with the exhibition of the film on exhibition there. The proceeds from the entertainment will be donated to the coffee and sandwich fund for the militia, of which Miss Theodore Booth in in charge.

FEDERAL BOARD TO FIX PAPER COST

Continued from Page 1.

an intolerable situation by means of conferences between publishers and manufacturers, but a deadlock was the only result. Determining upon decisive measures, the Federal Trade Commission employed Francis J. Heney of California to assist the commission in securing instant action and relief. It is through conferences between Mr. Heney on the one hand and the manufacturers and their attorneys on the other that the proposition has been made to put the whole matter up to the Federal Trade Commission.

"This was the proposition suggested by the publishers Jan. 27 at a Chicago conference and refused at that time by the manufacturers. Once convinced of the commission's determination, as well as impressed by its presentation of the evils and perils of the situation, the manufacturers made the submission in a spirit of fairness and co-operation.

What the Companies Offer.

"The principal features of the offer are:

Whereas, Among manufacturers and publishers there are differences of opinion regarding the increase since January, 1916, in the cost of production of newsprint paper in the United States and regarding the increased prices to which manufacturers are entitled for newsprint paper sold for use in the United States for the six months period beginning March 1, 1917, taking into consideration the increase in their cost of production and other conditions affecting such manufacturers; and,

Whereas, The undersigned manufacturers are desirous of co-operating in any plan that may be approved by the Federal Trade Commission providing for a more effective distribution of newsprint paper among the smaller publishers; and,

Whereas, The undersigned manufacturers are desirous of submitting these matters to the arbitrament of the Federal Trade Commission; now, therefore, each of the undersigned does hereby request the Federal Trade Commission to find, fix, and determine forthwith:

(a) The probable or estimated increased cost of production of standard newsprint paper in the United States during the period of time commencing March 1, 1917, and ending Sept. 1, 1917, over the cost of production of newsprint paper in the United States during the year 1916.

(b) What price per hundred pounds at the mill would be a fair and reasonable price for the sale of such paper for use in the United States during the aforesaid period of time, from March 1, 1917, to Sept. 1, 1917; taking into consideration such increased cost of production and other conditions affecting respective manufacturers which the commission may deem pertinent at this time.

"It is agreed by the manufacturers that they will carry out all existing contracts even if at prices lower than those fixed by the commission and that with respect to contracts which are for higher prices, reductions will be made. Further important clauses in the proposition are these:

Necessary Supplies Only.

And each of the undersigned does hereby agree that it will, so far as lies in its power, limit each contract purchaser to his necessary requirements only, and sell to its customers respectively who have no contracts sufficient paper to meet their necessary requirements only, during said period of time, at a price not in excess of the amount found, fixed, and determined by the Federal Trade Commission to be a fair and reasonable maximum price on such paper.

And the undersigned does also agree and bind itself to co-operate with the Federal Trade Commission in carrying out any plan approved by the commission to bring about a distribution of newsprint paper for the purpose of securing prompt and effective relief to the small publishers of the United States and which will enable such small publishers, through co-operative buying, to secure their newsprint paper at practically the same price as that which is hereinunder to be enjoyed by the larger publishers, due provision being made for any additional cost of distribution. New publishers shall not be charged more than said maximum price so found, fixed and determined by the Federal Trade Commission during said period of time.

And each of the undersigned, while not admitting but, on the contrary, expressly denying that any law has been violated by it, does nevertheless hereby agree that the Federal Trade Commission may, if it finds it necessary or advisable, proceed forthwith to make recommendations for the readjustment of its business in order that it may maintain its organization, management, and conduct of business in accordance with law.

New Era in American Life.

"The proposition which has been taken under advisement by the Federal Trade Commission is said by Government officials to mark a new era in American life. The commission was created to provide an expert body for scientific and economic adjustment, rather than prosecution, in order that the public might not be compelled to wait and suffer for relief during the slower processes of the criminal law.

"Under the plan the newsprint manufacturers is the first practical recognition of the new idea by American business men. Official Washington is amazed at the completeness of the commission's accomplishment, and already there is a belief that the action of the newsprint manufacturers will be followed by other groups that have been charged with monopoly and extortion.

"If the commission accepts the offer, it is in a position, by reason of facts gathered in the last eight months, to make its decision before March 1. This done, the first step has been taken for the establishment of mutual relations between publishers and manufacturers, even while competition is freed from restraint and the public interest safeguarded at every point."

GRAND JURY INQUIRY HALTS.

Point of Law Assigned as Reason by Paper Investigators.

The inquiry into the high price of news print paper before the Special Grand Jury in the Federal District Court suddenly stopped yesterday morning while L. B. Lochhead, Treasurer of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, was being examined. A point of law was raised which had to be decided by the Court, it was announced, and until it was decided it was found to be impossible to continue the investigation.

Bainbridge Colby, the Special United States District Attorney in charge of the matter, declined to say what the legal question was.

It was learned, however, that the question arose after the refusal of the witness to swear that he would not reveal to any person anything that took place before the Grand Jury. Mr. Lochhead, it was said, was quite willing to swear that he would not tell anybody but the counsel for the News Print Association, who is George Gordon Battle. This was not satisfactory to Mr. Colby, who insisted that the witness take the oath requested. Mr. Lochhead was of the opinion that Mr. Battle could not properly protect the interests of his clients unless he knew what went on before the Grand Jury. When he insisted upon refusing to take the oath it was agreed to submit the matter to Judge Sessions.

Concerning the news from Washington that the paper manufacturers had reached an agreement with the Federal Trade Commission, it was said that the investigation would go right on, unless orders came from the Department of Justice to stop it. No such word, nor any intimation that such word was coming, had been received.

The examination of Robert T. Houk, Assistant Secretary of the News Print Association, was concluded, and, after the examination of Mr. Lochhead is finished, George F. Steele, Secretary of the association, is scheduled to take the witness chair. The investigation is to be resumed next Monday.

The Government prosecutors have announced their intention to call every officer of the News Print Association, an organization of sixty-eight companies or individuals. In that case, the inquiry might extend over a period of weeks.

Inquiry among paper dealers developed that all grades of paper had risen in price. Cardboard has risen since the war from 50 to 100 per cent.; manila envelopes, 100 per cent.; white envelopes, 50 per cent.; linen bond paper, from 35 to 50 per cent., and coated book paper, from 10 to 100 per cent. While the list price of fine linen paper has not been changed, the discount has been reduced about 15 per cent.

CONTROLS CANADIAN PAPER.

Absolute Power Over Situation Lodged in Minister of Customs.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16.—"Effective means have been taken by the Government to insure the supply of newsprint paper to the newspapers of the Dominion of Canada," says an official statement issued today. "On Feb. 7 an Order in Council was passed leaving in the hands of the Minister of Customs absolute power to license the export of paper, and also to fix quantity, price, &c., at which paper is to be furnished to Canadian publishers. The paper manufacturers were here on Wednesday and had a conference with the Minister. The majority of them are only too ready to meet the views of the Government."

It is anticipated that the manufacturers will so arrange matters that it will not be necessary for the Minister of Customs to exercise the powers given to him under Orders in Council.

No understanding, it is said, has yet been reached as to the export business to the United States, although there is a belief that the requirements of that country will be considered favorably.

High Paper Cost Kills Publication.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Feb. 16.—The high cost of print paper has caused the suspension of The Herald, a weekly newspaper, which has been published in this village for eight years, Guion P. Wilson was the editor.

A FORTY-POUND CITIZEN.

Horompo, 3 Feet High and Proud of It, Applies for Papers.

Paul Horompo, three feet tall, weight forty pounds, applied at the Naturalization Bureau in the Federal Building yesterday for his first papers.

"I was born in Hungary," he said, "and, while there is not much of me to give to the United States, what there is I'll give. That's why I want to be a citizen."

Horompo is a vaudeville performer. He pointed out yesterday that Napoleon was a small man, and that all small men very often amounted to much more than big men.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court, who is Chairman of the Court House Committee, yesterday directed the custodian to hang a big American flag in Part II. where applicants for citizenship are sworn in, as an object lesson in allegiance.

County Clerk Schneider, in charge of the local Naturalization Bureau, asks the newspapers to say that aliens who want to become citizens should apply now when the first of applicants which followed the break with Germany has abated. Papers can be issued now without delay. In the county bureau 275 first papers were issued yesterday and fifty-two second papers. In the Federal bureau 122 first papers were issued and eighteen second papers. Ninety per cent of all the applicants were Teutons.

MISHA APPLEBAUMS PART.

Humanitarian Leader and His Wife Sign a Joint Announcement.

Misha Appelbaum, founder of the Humanitarian Cult, invited reporters to his apartment at 309 West Ninety-ninth Street last night, presented them to his wife, an attractive young woman who appeared to have been weeping, and announced that he and Mrs. Appelbaum had agreed to separate. The Humanitarian leader then handed the newspaper men copies of this statement:

Mr. and Mrs. Appelbaum have reached an amicable agreement to separate. Their only reason for this is the difference in their temperaments, although they have the highest regard for each other. Mr. Appelbaum will, as heretofore, continue to provide liberally for Mrs. Appelbaum and their son John.

MISHA APPELBAUM,
IRMA APPELBAUM.

"Mrs. Appelbaum, did you sign this statement?" a reporter asked.

"Yes, I signed it," she replied.

The Appelbaums said they would not add to their statement. They were married in Riverdale in 1906, and have lived apart for the last five weeks. Appelbaum said there would be no court action unless his wife decided to start one.

DEFIES MOVIE QUIZZERS.

Broker Says They Can't Make Him Give Customers' Names.

J. T. Morrison, an investment broker who was a witness yesterday before the legislative commission which is investigating the motion-picture business, took the stand that the committee could not pry into his personal affairs or force him to give the names of his customers.

Mr. Morrison had testified that he was floating the stock of the American Standard Picture Machine Company, and a circular issued for this firm had aroused the curiosity of the investigators by the rosy statements made of profits in the movie business. When pressed for the source of the information that certain individuals and firms in the business had made large fortunes he admitted that he had obtained the information from Moody's Manual, statistics in libraries, and common gossip as published in the newspapers. He protested vigorously that the questions of the committee were, beyond its jurisdiction which led one member to remark that while he did not approve of the witness's defiant manner, he sympathized with his contention.

INTRUDERS FELL GEM CLERK

Hit Him with Pipe in Broadway Store, but Leave Jewels Untouched.

One of two young men who entered M. Gelula & Co.'s jewelry store in the Longacre Building, 1,472 Broadway, last night felled Walter Markoff of 854 Beck Avenue, Bronx, the lone clerk behind the counter, with a piece of pipe. Then they walked about in the store while Markoff lay prostrate, only to depart without stealing anything.

The police were uncertain whether the intruders were frightened away before they could rob the tore or the men had a grudge against Markoff. The wounded man received attention from an ambulance surgeon but was not hurt seriously.

PASS MINNESOTA 'DRY' BILL.

State Will Vote on Question in 1918—Measure Defeated in Texas.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 16.—The Minnesota House of Representatives today repassed the Statewide Prohibition bill passed by the Senate yesterday, after concurring in the amendment extending the time the law would become effective from Jan. 1, 1920, to July 1, 1920.

The election will be held in November, 1918.

AUSTIN, Feb. 16.—A "bone dry" resolution failed to pass finally in the Texas House today by a vote of 93 to 41. Two more votes were needed.

Infringement Suit Against Play.

Charles Gerard Eichel and Eugene A. Colligan began a copyright infringement suit in the Federal District Court yesterday against Max Marcin, the A. H. Woods Theatre Company, and the Cheating Cheaters Company, Inc., alleging that the play "Cheating Cheaters," now playing at the Eltinge Theatre, is an infringement of their copyright of "Wedding Presents," of which they claim to be the joint authors. The plaintiffs ask for an injunction and an accounting. The defendant Marcin is the author of "Cheating Cheaters."

Sing Sing Publications Combine.

OSSINING, Feb. 16.—A. W. Van Ness, editor of The Bulletin, the militant organ of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing, has just resigned and is succeeded by Joe Leverage, editor of The Star of Hope, the more conservative prison organ. When the next issue of The Bulletin appears, according to private attendants, it will be merged with The Star of Hope in one publication. The consolidation was forced largely by the high cost of print paper.

New York Elks Anniversary.

New York Lodge No. 1 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will give a dinner at the Waldorf tonight in honor of Edward Rightor, Grand Exalted Ruler, and will celebrate as well the forty-ninth anniversary of the New York Lodge. Among the speakers will be Representatives Nicholas Longworth, Murray Hulbert, W. A. Rodenberg, Judge W. C. Adamson, and Justice Victor J. Dowling.

Billie Burke Runs Over a Namesake.

Billie Burke held a small "namesake," Tony Burk, in her lap yesterday and had her chauffeur put on all speed to the Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Hospital after her car had run over the 7-year-old youngster and fractured three of his ribs. The lad will recover.

ARRESTED FOR HIS S O S.

Wireless Amateur's Distress Call Had the Navy on Its Toes.

On Jan. 21 last the battleship Arizona at the Brooklyn Navy Yard picked up a faint S O S wireless call, several times repeated. The radio station at the yard was notified, the news was flashed to Washington and immediately every wireless station from Maine to Cape Hatteras began trying to communicate with the supposed ship in distress, of which neither name nor location was given. Several coast guard cutters, it was said, hurried out from various Atlantic ports and searched for days in the hope of finding some derelict and rescuing its company before it sank. Then the hunt was abandoned.

Several times in ensuing weeks similar calls perplexed the naval authorities. Chief Radio Inspector Louis Grimm of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce was sent here.

Working on the theory that the calls came from within a mile or so of the yard he investigated every licensed amateur without result. By a process of elimination he called a couple of days ago on William Eckhoff, a studious-looking youth of 16, who had an amateur plant with its aerials on the roof of his home at 195 Court Street, Brooklyn. He was arrested.

According to the Federal authorities he confessed sending out the call just to show friends how it was done. He explained that he thought his wave lengths were too short to be heard far and would cause no trouble.

Eckhoff had no lawyer when he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Bick yesterday and his hearing was postponed to Monday. The extreme penalty for the offense is five years in a Federal prison. It is not expected, however, that the authorities will deal severely with him.

POLICE ROOKIES GRADUATE.

Commissioner Woods Tells Them Crooks Can No Longer Hide Here.

Men identified with practically every branch of municipal, civic, and military life attended the graduating exercises of the sixty-four police recruits in the big gymnasium at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. The graduating class was put through the drills and evolutions incident to their life as policemen, and also emergency duty in case of war.

Commissioner Arthur Woods cautioned the men to remember when tempted that the New York Police Department is now worthy of respect and support of the citizens. He said the day had passed when criminals sought shelter from the law by hiding in New York.

"Finger prints sent here from all over the country and the world," said the Commissioner, "prove that the crooks are giving New York City a wide berth. Even our native crooks are taking up their abode elsewhere."

Among the graduates were the twelve rookies who enlisted in the diet squad for the three months' test. They declared they were in perfect health, and believed it was due to the result of the diet test.

ANOTHER KID McCOY DIVORCE

Seventh Wife Hopes ex-Pugilist May Yet Make a Happy Match.

Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss heard the suit of Mrs. Edna Valentine Selby, daughter of Washington Valentine, a wealthy exporter, for a divorce from Norman Selby, "Kid McCoy," yesterday and announced that he would grant a decree. The couple were married in 1911 in North Carolina. The evidence in behalf of Mrs. Selby was obtained by detectives who followed the defendant and a woman who was not Mrs. Selby to the Hotel Seville. The testimony showed that when the raiders got into the defendant's rooms he asked them not to notify the management, because the hotel was respectable.

Mrs. Selby did not ask for alimony. She said in court that her husband was a likable person, but that he "belongs to the public and not to any one woman." She said that although he had been married seven times she believed he might eventually make a match that would turn out happily.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Thursday 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S ALLURING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS. MISS SPRINGTIME. All Orch. Seats, Incl. Saturday Nights, $2. Mats. Next Week, Washington's B'day & Sat. Wed. Mat. Omitted Account Ash Wednesday. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ROOF THIS THEATRE. MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thurs. 2:20. MAUDE ADAMS. A KISS FOR CINDERELLA. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH

HAVE A HEART. All Critics Liked This Musical Comedy! SO WILL YOU! In cast: Margaret Romaine, Louise Dresser, Billy B. Van, Thurston Hall, Flavia Arcaro, James Bradbury, Donald McDonald and 40 others.

LIBERTY West 42d. Evenings 8:25. MATINEE TODAY 2:25. NIGHTS & Mat. Today 300 FIRST BALC. $1 AT BOX GOOD SEATS $1 OFFICE Wed. Mat., Entire Orch. $1.50; Entire Balc. $1.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Present Elsie Ferguson. In Hulbert Footner's Comedy. SHIRLEY KAYE. 3 Mats. Next Week: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Usual Wed. Mat. omitted account Ash Wed.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20 M. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thurs. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. Henry Miller IN THE GREAT DIVIDE. "THE SIGNIFICANT THEATRICAL EVENT IN THIS CITY."—Eve. Post.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "BREEZY & AMUSING."—Tribune. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment, Johnny Get Your Gun

After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

CENTURY BROADWAY & 62D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. at 2:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD. Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. Xtr. Mat. Washington's Birthday.

Turn to the Right. GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 22d. REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thurs. at 2:20. Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life. GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 22 at 2:20.

FULTON West 46th Street. Nights at 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:20. "IF" "Plenty of action of the kind that stirs red blood."—Sun. NEXT MON. NAZIMOVA in "CEPTION SHOALS." Seats Now.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks. Mats. TODAY, Wed. and Feb. 22. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. LAUGHING, ROMANTIC PLAY

Captain Kidd, Jr. Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 22 at 2:20

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Feb. 22, 2:30. EXTRA MAT. THURS. (Washington's B'day.) LAST WEEK. THE YELLOW JACKET. HARRIS THEATRE SPECIAL Matinee at 2:30 Feb. 20, 23 and 27th. MOLIÈRE'S THE IMAGINARY INVALID

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER AT ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. THE Mats. Today, Wed. & Thurs. ELTINGE—Tomorrow NIGHT at 8:20. Also Mon., Tues., Fri. 3 NORA BAYES AND HER COMPANY in a Unique Entertainment. Prices 50c to $2.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Wash. B'day, 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. The Wanderer. A Gorgeous Colorful Production and the Greatest Cast Ever Assembled in the History of the American Stage. PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. ALWAYS 800 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1. Wednesday Matinee 25c to $1.00.

Theatre Français des Etats-Unis. TEL. 0224 GREELEY. New Garrick 35 St. & B'way. Matinee Today 2:30. Evening 8:30. Best Production Ever Given "LA TOSCA" with GILDA DARTHY & EDGAR BECMAN. MONDAY & TUESDAY, L'ENJOLEUSE. Wed., Feb. 21, Le Bonheur Mesdames.

HIPPODROME. MAT. TODAY 2:15. TONIGHT 8:15. WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES. "THE BIG SHOW" with ANNETTE KELLERMANN. 1000 PEOPLE—NEW AQUATIC SPECTACLE. HIPPODROME—SUNDAY, Father McGean's Annual Benefit for the Poor.

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Loew's American Roof 42 St., w. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. CRONIN'S MERRY MEN, Nell McKinley, Billy Dale & Co., "Everyman's Sister," others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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"THE LODGER" BANDBOX THEA., 57 St., E. 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 22, 2:30.

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:30. PLAYHOUSE "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE McINTYRE & HEATH. JACK NORWORTH. RUTH THOMAS & CO. B'WAY & 47 St. MRS. CASTLE in "Patria." Daily Mats. 25c-$1. and AMELIA BINGHAM.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. BEN WELCH and his BURLESQUERS.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS. With the Startling Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times. Sunday Night Concert. Big Bill of Winter Garden and other Stars.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Wash. B'day. Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young. LOVE O' MIKE with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS. 4:30 Sharp. Mat. Today. LAST WEEK at the PRINCESS. Next week, Fulton.

OPENING NEXT TUES. EVE. (Seats Now) The New Musical Comedy, Book & Lyrics by Guy Bolton & P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Jerome Kern. OH, BOY! Private Performance Mon. Eve.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Wash. B'day. CLIFTON CRAWFORD In HER SOLDIER BOY. ADELE ROWLAND. Play with Music & Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.

LITTLE Theatre. TONIGHT 8:45. Mats. Today & Next Thurs. 2:30. THE MORRIS DANCE. By GRANVILLE BARKER. Founded on Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1917.

MISPLACED EMPHASIS.

There is a world of difference between determination and willingness, upon the one hand a firm resolve to be foremost in action, upon the other a languid consent to follow. That distinction is present in the mind of Mr. MANN, Republican leader in the House of Representatives. His words show it:

> I am determined to do everything in my power to keep our country out of the European war. If it becomes necessary at any time for the United States to enter into it, I will willingly join, but I am trusting with hope and faith that the President will do everything he thinks can possibly be done to keep us out of it.

Mr. MANN was speaking upon the Army Appropriation bill. He puts vigorous emphasis upon his determination to keep us out of war, no stress at all upon his purpose, if he have such a purpose, to maintain our sovereign rights. His position is that of many Democratic Representatives from the Southern States, some of whom, there is reason to believe, are not overardent in support of the President and his policies. So the Republican leader is playing the game of the Democrats, or of a part of them. Whether it is for the interest of the Republican Party that its leader in the House should not only fail to seize the opportunity of which Senator LODGE at the other end of the Capitol has made such good use, but should actually leave his party in the lurch and align himself with the Democrats, is for those charged with responsibility for the fortunes of the Republican Party to decide.

Mr. MANN is deeply concerned about the fate of this country if it "enters the war." He does not know "where we will land." Apparently Mr. MANN is perfectly content that the country should remain in the place where it has been landed. "So far as we can," he said, "it is to our interest to remain the dominant force on the American Continent, and not think that we should regulate the whole world." At the present moment we are not the dominant force on the American Continent, we are dominated by Germany, a Power that has forbidden us to exercise our rights upon the sea and has made its prohibition effective. Would it be an injustice to the Republican leader to point out that he appears to be determined to keep us in the position of submitting to the Berlin orders?

WEST POINT DISCIPLINE.

The pacifists are continually trying to check recruiting for the United States army by telling of the alleged harsh treatment of private soldiers by their officers and the cruelty of the discipline taught at West Point. The cadets do not constitute an aristocracy. They are made of the same stuff as our private soldiers. They undergo four years of severe training before they receive their commissions, and they have before their eyes every day of their stay at the Military Academy wise words of warning to officers to treat their men humanely. To refute the pacifist charge, it is worth while to reproduce the inscription on a bronze tablet near the sally port at West Point, where the cadets are accustomed to assemble and wait for the signal to "fall in." The tablet was placed there by Major Gen. SCOTT, now Chief of Staff, while he was commandant at the academy in order to impress upon the cadet mind the proper method of maintaining discipline in the army:

> The discipline which makes the soldiers of a free country reliable in battle is not to be gained by harsh or tyrannical treatment. On the contrary, such treatment is far more likely to destroy than to make an army. It is possible to impart instruction and give commands in such manner and in such tone of voice as to inspire in the soldier no feeling but an intense desire to obey, while the opposite manner and tone of voice cannot fail to excite strong resentment and a desire to disobey. The one mode or the other of dealing with subordinates springs from a corresponding spirit in the breast of the commander. He who feels the respect which is due to others cannot fail to inspire in them regard for himself, while he who feels, and hence manifests, disrespect toward others, especially his inferiors, cannot fail to inspire hatred against himself.

These words were spoken by Major Gen. SCHOFIELD in an address to the cadets Aug. 11, 1879, when he was commandant. They form part of the creed of the West Pointer, and, we believe, of all our regular army officers. Discipline must be maintained, but the pacifist complaint of harshness and brutality in our army is as easy to disprove as most of the other pacifist yarns.

THE CUBAN OUTLOOK.

The reports from Cuba concerning the Gomez rebellion are reassuring. The forces of the constituted Government have thus far been able to hold the discordant elements in check. The disturbance seems to be based on a plan of GOMEZ and his adherents to get control of the Cuban revenues again. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity and patriotism of President MENOCAL. It is not likely that American mediation will be needed to settle any disputed question. The appointment of a mediator would be a repetition of the futile proceeding of President ROOSEVELT in 1906, when he dispatched Secretary TAFT to Cuba on a peace mission. Nothing came of it. The rebel forces, containing much the same elements as the present rebellion, persisted in disputing the legality of the election until President PALMA resigned, and, as there was no Government, the United States was compelled, under the terms of the treaty, to take over the control of the island.

President MENOCAL is not backed by a single powerful party. He is the candidate of Conservatives and Liberals alike, of Cuban citizens who desire an honest and competent Government. If the Liberal candidate who opposed him in the election has been fairly elected, he will undoubtedly be permitted to take over the Government. But the fact that GOMEZ has instituted this armed rebellion, for which all the preliminary arrangements must have been made months ago, indicates his belief that ZAYAS was not elected and justifies the defensive action of MENOCAL. We are getting a great deal of more or less dubious information about affairs in Cuba through skilfully organized publicity bureaus which were in operation here before the election. Their aim is, of course, to manufacture public opinion favorable to GOMEZ in the United States. The Cuban people possess all the machinery of free government. It is not necessary for them to resort to force to put a President in office. The utter insincerity of the malcontents who are making a show of warfare now is indicated in the report that they have proclaimed GOMEZ, and not ZAYAS, the candidate of the party to which they profess to belong, President of Cuba.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The majority of the House Judiciary Committee, in their report on the bill for a national prohibition amendment, declare that, in view of the strength shown by the prohibition movement in a large part of the country, they "cannot conceive of any good reason "why the States should be denied "longer an opportunity to pass upon "the desirability of thus amending "the Constitution"; and they speak of its being "incumbent upon the "Congress to submit the issue to the "States in the manner requested, as "prescribed by the Constitution it-"self."

Now, what is the manner "prescribed by the Constitution itself"? Does the Constitution assign to the Congress a merely ministerial function in the matter? Is it simply to consider whether the question at issue has reached a stage of sufficient importance to make a reference to the States worth while? Not at all. The Constitution says nothing about submitting proposed amendments to the States; it says that "the Congress, "whenever two-thirds of both houses "shall deem it necessary, shall pro-"pose amendments to this Constitu-"tion," and that these shall become valid "when ratified by the Legis-"latures of three-fourths of the "States." The act is in the first place an act of Congress, expressing its own judgment on the merits of the proposal; the action of the States is secondary—a check upon the action of Congress, and not a substitute for it. And were there any possible room for doubt as to this point, it would be removed by the consideration that a two-thirds vote of Senate and House is required. For mere submission to the States of a proposal which it is for their Legislatures to decide, surely a majority vote would be ample; the idea of the Constitution was that the amendment should first of all stand the test of commanding in Congress not only ordinary assent but the emphatic approval embodied in a two-thirds vote in both houses.

Nor is it merely because the language of the Constitution thus clearly places upon Congress the responsibility of approving or disapproving a proposed change in the Constitution that a shirking of that duty would be a betrayal of trust. There are fundamental reasons for what the Constitution requires, and it happens that in the particular case of the prohibition amendment these reasons have peculiar and extraordinary force. In the mechanism of ratification all States count alike; Nevada, with a population of 80,000, has the same weight as New York, with a population of 9,000,000. This is all very well, if Congress has first deliberately, and as the expression of its own judgment, adopted the amendment by a two-thirds vote in both houses; in that case ratification by three-fourths of the States is merely a further guarantee that the change is accepted throughout the Union, and it gives the sparsely populated regions a chance to stand up against the weight of numbers in the more densely populated States. But if adoption is left to the Legislatures alone, through the abdication by Congress of the exercise of its own judgment, then the amendment can be forced upon the populous States by the sparsely settled ones. According to the census of 1910, the twelve most populous States of the Union have 51,000,000 inhabitants, while the other thirty-six have 41,000,000; accordingly, if Congress relegates the whole matter to the States, this tremendous step may be taken not only without any proof of such preponderance of national sentiment in its favor as the Constitution contemplates but by the favorable action of State Legislatures representing a decided minority of the population of the country.

This objection is of vastly more serious import in the case of the prohibition amendment than it would be in any normal issue of governmental policy. The very purpose of the amendment is to compel the people of every State to order their daily lives according to a mandate imposed from without, a mandate which that State, left to itself, might reject. Any State that desires prohibition can effect that object completely within its own borders; the Webb-Kenyon act has removed whatever difficulties may have existed before in the execution of such a purpose. The object, and the only object, is to coerce such a State as New York, or Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, into living under a régime of prohibition imposed upon it, not by the will of its own people, but by that of the people of other States in which circumstances and social conditions are radically different.

So much for the question of responsibility and constitutional right. As to the effect of the adoption of the amendment, there are considerations equally grave. Once made part of the Constitution, it would be a matter of the utmost difficulty to repeal or modify it. Any thirteen States, however small, remote, or sparsely inhabited, could keep the provision firmly in the Constitution, however great might be the protest from any or all of the other thirty-five States. We have had no experience whatever of prohibition in any great city, and have had very little experience of thoroughgoing prohibition even in States without great cities. In any one State, if experience shows that prohibition is undesirable, or if public opinion changes on the subject, repeal may be compassed without extraordinary difficulty; but with prohibition in the Federal Constitution, New York or Illinois or Missouri or Massachusetts might find its workings ever so irksome, ever so evil, without having the slightest practical chance to make its protest effective. On the other hand, if we leave the question of prohibition in each State to the people of that State, there will be an opportunity everywhere to form a judgment on its merits according to the experience of those States that have tried it. To rush into national compulsion at this stage, with almost no experience to guide us, would be to make a leap in the dark, to take a step which it would be almost impossible to retrace, however unsatisfactory, however evil, might be its consequences. For Congress to do this without full consideration and thorough discussion would be a gross dereliction of duty.

THE KAISER'S INSPIRATION.

Nothing more significant concerning the causes of the war has appeared than a casual utterance of the Kaiser's which clearly reveals his state of mind, and which was made incidentally in the course of an interview with an Austrian writer named MUELLER and cabled to The World. It was that "from his earliest youth a few figures had followed him." They were THEODORIC the Ostrogoth, FREDERICK II., and CHARLES V. In this saying of the Kaiser's, it is not impossible that we have the clue to the whole series of events that began in August, 1914.

Who are these figures that have haunted the Kaiser's mind from his boyhood and throughout all the years in which the world was regarding him merely as the ruler of Germany and a statesman desirous of keeping the world's peace? THEODORIC was the ruler who tried to catch up the sceptre of world dominion that was falling from the hands of Rome and make it a German sceptre. The last Roman Emperor resigned at the bidding of the German chief ODOACER, but ODOACER did not dream of being Emperor of the world; he ruled Rome only as the vicar of the Eastern Emperor. THEODORIC had grander visions; he undertook to re-create the empire as an empire of the West, a German empire of which Italy and the other European appendages of the dead Empire should be a part. The Roman Empire should rule the world, but in the hands of Germans. His dream was a challenge to the Greek world, and in the resultant conflict THEODORIC'S Empire was destroyed.

Who was FREDERICK II.? He was the Holy Roman Emperor who undertook to bring Italy actually as well as nominally within the domains of his German rule and to subordinate the Papacy to his dreams of world dominion. The battle that followed between the would-be world-ruler and the Papacy was fought out on the soil of Italy, and the Papacy defeated the German world-ruler, as the Greek Empire had defeated his predecessor, THEODORIC.

Who was CHARLES V.? He succeeded to the Holy Roman Empire at a time when it was becoming a merely German power, and undertook to extend its dominion in reality as well as in name over all Europe, even to lands which had never acknowledged the empire as their head in fact. Most of America was under his sway, and he dreamed of making the empire's nominal sway over Europe a real one. He warred most ardently of all against the German States, for they must be conquered first; and it was the German Princes who brought his dream to nothing, as the dream of THEODORIC had been shattered by the Greek Empire and that of FREDERICK II. by the Papacy.

These, then, are the heroes of WILLIAM II., have been his heroes "from his earliest youth"—the men who fought to make themselves rulers of the world, and who failed. It fired his imagination to think that where they failed he might succeed. A hero-worshipper can imagine no more glorious triumph than to outdo his heroes. There is nothing strained about this conclusion; it was in a talk on the present war that the Kaiser thus revealed the nature of those deeds which he regards as most admirable, most worthy of imitation. The "figures that "have followed him from his earli-"est youth," that fascinated his boyish imagination and still sway his mind, are those of the three who undertook to re-establish the Roman Empire, to make its rule more truly universal than it had ever been in Rome. The Greek Empire, which destroyed THEODORIC'S dream, is gone; the State where the Papacy has its seat is now in conflict with Germany; the German States, which foiled CHARLES V., are following in WILLIAM'S train. Yet the Holy Roman Empire will not be re-established, for WILLIAM, following in the footsteps of his three models, has, like them, challenged a power too strong for him—the democracies.

EAST AND WEST.

The Duluth Herald tells us that "probably sentiment in the West di-"vides just about as it does in the "East." In both regions are the elements, variously distributed, that are pro-German or pro-Ally on account of birth or descent. "Native Amer-"icans, on the whole, are in the West, "as in the East, pro-Ally," and they are so because they see in the war "a struggle for survival between autocracy and democracy," represented by England and France; "and in "such a struggle Americans, who are "democrats, could not be expected to "take the side of autocracy; and they "do not, either here or in the East." So that if there is any difference between Western and Eastern sentiment as to the war, "it is that the "West's sympathies are more re-"strained."

This is a dispassionate view, worth recording. Incidentally, it disturbs the traditional psychology that the West is more impulsive, emotional, than the "cold" and more conventional East.

THE MIDNIGHT BELL.

The Hon. T. W. BICKETT, Governor of North Carolina, is willing to sacrifice even the most healthful hours of his sleep to the farmers of the Old North State. In his inaugural address he says:

> If there be a man in North Carolina who desires to drain a swamp or terrace a hillside; if there be a farmer who is struggling to escape from the crop lien's deadly clutch; if there be a tenant who hungers for a vine and fig tree he may call his own, I want all such to know that the Governor of the State will count it an honor and a joy to rise up at midnight and lend a helping hand.

"The first and dearest work" of Governor BICKETT'S Administration "will be a supreme effort to translate "the tenants of the State into land-"lords." "Here and now," he cries, "in the presence of God and these wit-"nesses, I consecrate myself and all "the power and prestige of my office "to this endeavor." May it succeed, but may no tenant ring the obliging Governor up later than 10 P. M.!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hardship, but Not a Mystery.

A grievance not infrequently voiced, nowadays, by German-Americans, is that whenever anything happens, here or anywhere else in the world, that is or may be injurious to American interests, it is immediately ascribed to "German plotters." That this is done oftener than is warranted by evidence received as probative in court—or out of it, at any other time—could not be denied with truth. Occasional injustice is therefore done, probably, or even certainly, and, as always, injustice is sound cause for complaint.

But the doing, though unjust, is natural enough, for the existence of German plotters of one kind or another really has been demonstrated in so many countries, including this one, that there is no mystery in the readiness of so many people to assume the existence of secret German activity under every proceeding of either obvious or potential advantage to the Fatherland. This miserable little revolution among the Cubans is a case in point. Nobody has yet presented any facts to indicate that it was either instigated or financed by German agents, and it is only too well known that the Cuban soil produces revolutions without outside assistance. And yet, in the present delicate state of our relations with Germany, a rising in Cuba, and the necessity for us to intervene there again, would be so particularly troublesome and unwelcome to us that it is no wonder belief takes the place of knowledge in many minds and hasty assertions that Germans are at work making trouble for us down there are uttered.

The Germans, like other folk, have the defect of their qualities, and, like other folk, they must pay the penalty of it. To do things in good season is commendable, in the abstract, and to do them well ahead of the time of need is often wise, but when such foresightedness too frequently takes the form of warlike acts committed before war is declared, it—well, it inevitably leads, now and then, to talk about German plotters for which there is no basis of reality.

As a matter of fact, there are many Germans in Cuba, some who have been in business there for a great number of years and others recently arrived. If they haven't taken thought of a possibly disturbed tomorrow, or devised measures relevant thereto, they are Germans of an unfamiliar sort, and the Kaiser will not love them.

Doing at Last the Right Thing.

A concurrent resolution adopted by the New York Legislature, this week, recommends the transfer to the Federal Government of the Quarantine Station here, and it calls upon our Representatives in Congress to do what they can toward getting an appropriation of $1,395,275 to pay for the plant now used by the Health Officer of this port.

For reasons perhaps not wholly unconnected with the fact that State control of quarantine means a lot of valuable "patronage" to distribute and receive, New York has held out till now against a reform already accomplished at every other port of entry on the American coasts. That every station of the kind should be under a single management, and that the Government's, has long been asserted by all authorities, medical and other, who were not biased by private or party interests. The avowable arguments of any weight have been all on one side, and the evils and dangers of local control, sometimes actual and always potential, have been rehearsed innumerable times.

Curiously enough, New York, instead of being the last to accept Federal control of quarantine, should have been the first, for our harbor, far more than any other, is the gateway, not of a city or a State, but of the whole nation. Here come by far the greater part of all immigrants, and from here a good many of them promptly scatter all over the Union. Only a Federal service can give them a proper watching after they have settled down. Our own Health Officers have often been, indeed, well-qualified and intelligent men, knowing their duty and doing it, but always their jurisdiction has been too restricted for achieving the best results, and the highly desirable feature of full co-operation with the other quarantine stations has been missing.

Perhaps New York State could afford to give its quarantine plant to the Government. There would be economy, even in that, but, on the whole, to sell the plant for what it is worth is better, as the Government itself invariably makes hard bargains in like cases, and, though a bit hard pressed for cash just now, it is unquestionably solvent and able to pay for what it needs.

A Censor with a New Idea.

In case of war, of course, some sort of censorship over the distribution of military news would be established, probably of necessity. But Americans believe in having the press as free as circumstances will allow, and they are willing to endure with patience certain incidental disadvantages, due to the carrying of liberty over into license, as the less of two evils. Moreover, recent experiences in many European countries have shown that military censors are not the wisest of men, anywhere, and that in their presumably sincere desire to guard national interests they rather often injure them by doing too much.

For these reasons it is pleasing to note that to Captain W. R. RUSH, in charge of the new defenses building along the New England coast, it has occurred that the newspapers, if amiably approached, would exercise, in case of war, about all the censoring that was really necessary. None of them, it can safely be assumed, wants to give aid and comfort to any public enemy. It is somewhat doubtful, too, that they would be able to get military news before it was obtained by a public enemy well equipped, as most public enemies are nowadays, with an able and energetic corps of spies.

It is criticism oftener than information, perhaps, that military authorities find objectionable. Abroad, at any rate, that is what they cut out most industriously, and over here we wouldn't like that. At any rate, Captain RUSH'S suggestion is worthy of consideration. At least it would deprive the press of its natural inclination to "beat" a censorship that went too far, and that, seemingly, is the tendency of them all.

PICTURES WITHOUT NAMES.

Bolton Brown Advocates a Further Step for Independent Artists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The expression of the "No jury, no prizes" idea in the incorporation of the Society of Independent Artists is the beginning of the end of many foolish things. For thirty years I have preached the inherent unjust absurdity of the jury system, and the evil childishness of the prize system. A hundred and forty-nine years ago there was born the Royal Academy of English Snobbery and English Commercialism—a socially and legally intrenched group of self-elected insiders. Our National Academy is a mental child of this idea—the idea of a self-elected irresponsible group of artists that, owing to public ignorance, can pose as a public institution—a "National" institution. All over the world, for a century, this idea has been variously embodied. Art has suffered from it. In 1884 the forerunner of the new Society of Independent Artists was organized as the Societe des Independents of Paris. By the simple determination to stand on a democratic—and not an aristocratic—basis, to let every public be its own judge of every artist—in short to have no jury, and no prizes—this became, and remains, the most artistically useful of all organized bodies of artists. Thirty-three years—America is very sluggish in art matters—have elapsed, and only now have we also had the enterprise to organize thus democratically to abolish privilege and to set the whole body of creative artists and the general public face to face so that they may get acquainted and find out who's who and what's what according to the laws of nature—the psychic laws by which everything, if given a chance, gradually gravitates to its proper place.

The abolishment of the jury and prize system is the greatest art event to Americans that has ever happened. The new Society of Independent Artists will hang all pictures in alphabetical order. The only further reform yet waiting the turning of the wheels of time is to abolish signatures on paintings and the publication of the artists' names in the catalogues. Not until then can a picture really be offered, judged, or sold—on its merits. And not until then can the public be said to know a work of art when it sees it. It will be a joy, in that great day, to see the critic and the speculator standing around on one foot wondering where they are at. Yes, there does, in the iridescent haze of my awakened fancy, there does float the perception that, in the millennium, the unidentified artist shall receive sealed bids for his exhibited canvas, to take or leave. This would kill picture gambling, the root of more art evil than any other one thing.

BOLTON BROWN.
New York, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE SPIRIT OF 1814.

The Only Peace Desired by John Quincy Adams.

New York, Feb. 16, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose an extract from a letter of John Quincy Adams written in 1814 to my great-grandfather, which I think will be very interesting at the present day.

CHAS. D. SIMONS.

[Inclosure.]

Ghent, 18, July, 1814.

Peace upon honourable terms would be a blessing of such inestimable value to our Country that I trust that neither myself nor any one of my Colleagues would deem his life, or mine, a sacrifice too great to obtain it. We have unfortunately too much reason for the conviction that it is utterly unattainable, and I am happy to find in your letter, what my knowledge of your character would indeed not have permitted me to doubt, that in your mind, Peace upon any other than honourable terms is not an object upon which my Colleagues or I were suitable persons to be employed or upon which the Government of the United States was prepared to employ any person. Dearly as I value Peace and much as I know it is needed and desired by our country, I pledge myself to you that you shall never see my name to a Treaty, no, nor to any stipulation that shall give you cause to blush for your country or for your friend. Yet at the same time I must admit that with this disposition, Peace at the present moment and I fear for a long time to come is absolutely hopeless. Whatever the disposition of the British Government may have been at the time even when they proposed the negotiation at Gothenburg, the change of circumstances since that time has undoubtedly made the continuance of the War with America a purpose of policy with them as much as it is a purpose of Passion with their nation. * * *

Whatever they may do I trust in God that they will find our Country a spirit adequate to every emergency and that the same blood which warmed the hearts of our Fathers to resist and triumph over their tyranny will be found still flowing in our own veins and in those of our children.

I am, with great respect, Dear Sir, your friend and very humble servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Place for Pacifists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whose fault is it that our loyal American pacifists—most of the leaders in our peace societies—are preaching in the wrong place? We have attempted everything for permanent world peace, at The Hague, at Washington, in our large naval appropriation bills—everywhere and in every way—except the obvious way. Germany permits our citizens to remain nine months after war with us begins to settle their affairs; and, hence, we might easily learn whether we are right in believing that the German ambition for world domination persists. If she will not allow Mr. Bryan and other pacifists to preach in Germany for permanent peace, the giving up of her unlimited "right of development," she is trying to deceive greatly. If these pacifist leaders will offer to go Mr. Ford will doubtless gladly collect the necessary funds to maintain them nine months if Germany will receive them.

Therefore, I respectfully suggest an amendment to the act of Congress which now prohibits our citizens from seeking indirectly to influence Governments with which our Government does not maintain diplomatic relations.

FREDERICK H. COX.
Jamaica, L. I., Feb. 15, 1917.

Ordered from the Seas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I seek to remind some of my fellow Americans that their forefathers and mine fought the Revolution with a German on the British throne, and an army almost half of ruthless Germans, while English statesmen argued the justice of our cause. But that trouble is long past. With England undisputed mistress of the seas, we have had a full hundred years of open road to every port; trading on more equal terms than we ourselves have granted. Germany and every other nation has long enjoyed the same freedom of the seas.

Now a ruthless tyrant orders us from the sea. If we submit, we return thither only when England and France, with their blood and treasure, recover and hand back to us our forfeited birthright. If they fail, we are forever off the sea. The comfort and prosperity so precious to our pacifists are lost, and with them our liberties.

C. C. VERMEULE.
New York, Feb. 15, 1917.

Silas Wood Memorials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have space to make a correction and, at the same time, amplify the statement in the item regarding Silas Wood? The Huntington Historical Society will hold a Silas Wood memorial exhibition during March, 1917, to be open on Friday and Saturday afternoons. While the movement for a tablet in his memory and the memorial exhibition are simultaneous, there is no connection between the two, except that I, as President of the historical society, have the honor of being the Secretary of the Silas Wood Memorial Committee.

This committee plans, in addition to dedicating a tablet to Silas Wood, to place a handsome picture of the tablet in every school on Long Island that desires one. Each school wanting a copy will make a voluntary contribution to the expense fund on March 2, and it is the hope of the committee that when the tablet is dedicated next September it may be truly said that the schools of Long Island have erected it.

ROMANAH SAMMIS,
Secretary Silas Wood Memorial Committee.
Huntington, L. I., Feb. 12, 1917.

England's Best Target.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The chiefs of the British Admiralty have had a target, and the best target, before their eyes ever since the war opened. The ports where warships are held by Germany and whence submarines emerge are at least open to air attack. They must be so crowded that no aim is necessary. Individual air pilots, willing to give their lives—even a hundred of them—could do more for old England than a dozen army divisions.

We never hear even of an attempt on the German war bases, while she finds men to sail anywhere over England. Let them cloud the air over Kiel and the other seaports, England ought to outdo them in attack. May we soon see it?

W. W. WOODCOCK.
Passaic, Feb. 15, 1917.

PATRIA.

There's a sound in our ears of sobbing,
When the viols pause in their song;
And we hear a cry as the winds go by,
Though we may not listen long.
For the harp-strings again are throbbing,
And the lure of the Dance is strong.

For this was our Mother tender,
That we might be weak of will,
When a bully's might gave her open slight,
That we witness her shame, and be still,
Too fearful of pain to defend her—
Too languid to feel a thrill?

* * *

We have danced till our own hearts sicken!
O Mother of heroes dead,
Your flesh and bone has to manhood grown,
And the blood in our veins is red!
Let the pulse of our music quicken,
And change to a march instead!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

A BRITISH ARMY SURGEON ON THE PEACE OFFER.

In the Face of the Heaviest Suffering of War, He Demands That the Struggle Be Carried Through.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An English kinsman of mine sends me from England the inclosed answer of Major W. A. Chapple, M. P. for Stirlingshire, and an army surgeon, to the Independent Labor Party in his constituency who had urged the Government to enter into peace negotiations with the "burglar of the nations." My kinsman has two young sons at the front. He did have three, but the boy of twenty was killed instantly by a shell that wiped out six of his companions in the same moment. He has sent Major Chapple's letter in the hope that it will be printed in an American newspaper.

J. G.
Phalaux, N. J., Feb. 14, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

I have your letter with the resolution of your branch urging the Government to enter into peace negotiations with Germany and asking my support.

I have seen the horrors of this war, the broken bodies on their beds of pain, the broken hearts of those bereaved, the awful mutilations that must be carried to the grave; the waste, the wanton wicked waste, of homes and towns; and piled up treasures, the fruit of sweat and tears—and I solemnly declare that for the man who makes war upon his fellows with the modern weapon of destruction there are no torments made in hell to fit his crime.

If such a man there be and such a nation, every babe in every cradle, every mother in her home, every maiden trusting chivalry, every Christian knowing Christ cries to you and me and all who would have peace secure to bind them fast. Such men there are in Germany, but none in Britain.

Our conscience as a nation is clear, and posterity, even German posterity, will acquit us of every lot and part in the causation of this war. Germany designed, prepared for, and consummated this bloody raid upon mankind with no other justification than the lust for power, the pride of an insane egotism, and the desire to use a military machine she thought she had brought to the highest pitch of destructive perfection.

Before the war Germany was free to trade and travel everywhere. Our navy never abused its power. We never built a port or policed an ocean route that was not as free to Germany on the same terms as it was to ourselves. Germany had no legitimate complaint against her neighbors, or against us, or against the world. When in July, 1914, she showed her claws and teeth we did all we could to pacify and restrain her. We asked for delay, we urged a conference, we humiliated ourselves by offering to befriend her if in the future she were aggressively attacked, we appealed to the treaties she had signed, we even wore designedly the aspect of a coward, unwilling to help France, lest Russia might be emboldened to some act of aggression. What more could mortal man or nation do?

We had to defend our country and our honor, or die; and worse—deserve it.

And now the burglar of the nations must be caught—the murderer must be bound. He is still at large. To say, "Yes, we will negotiate a peace," when he is brandishing his sword in the homes of our allies and claiming to be victor, unconquered, unrepentant, free to claim the triumph of his bloody creed, and start again with his second wind, is to throw away a victory of good over evil when we have it in our hands.

The victory we who live desire, the dead deserve, and every good man worthy of this great nation will pledge himself anew to their unfinished work.

You are blind if you do not see that this German peace offer is the hands-up-Kamerad-Kamerad policy of the German trenches, followed by the traitorous fire when we are off our guard. No prudent British soldier trusts it now.

I cannot support your view, because it would be not peace, but war postponed; it would be the triumph and not the defeat of Prussian militarism, it would be bending to the folly and weakness of those who are faithless toward our destiny and disobedient to the heavenly vision; it would be disloyal to the dead.

I am an operating surgeon to limbless men. In answer to an inquiry, a mutilated soldier who had lost his lower limb and was awaiting, after many months of suppuration and pain, another and a graver operation, said: "I left Scotland for New Zealand, and had a nice little home there and a growing business, and I left it all for a bob a day and—this." With a grim smile he raised his shrunken hand from the counterpane and indicated his broken body. But his aspect changed in an instant. His eyes flashed and his face took on the stern, set look of the man who knows, and feels, and does, and he added: "But I don't regret it. I'd do it again."

You, with your country uninvaded, your homes secure, your wives unviolated, your bairnies safely "cuddled doon," your work continuous, and your purses full, think what you owe that man—and such as he!

If you respect and value him and them you will not ask for peace before the victory comes for which they gave so much. Yours very sincerely,

W. A. CHAPPLE,
Pavilion Hospital for Limbless Men.

MEN FOR OUR NAVY.

New Ships Without the Sailors to Man Them.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 10, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial article on the navy was very comforting as to the new building policy. But what of the shortage of men for our warships?

We are now on the brink of a war in which every ship we have and many more will be needed, fully manned and equipped, for serious work. What is Congress doing to provide and train men for this emergency and for the future? Is it not true that the shortage of men in our navy now runs away up into the thousands? Are we not short of technically trained men, especially for our submarines and the mechanical branch of the service? Did we not have to put several battleships out of service recently to get crews for two of our new dreadnoughts? Is it not a fact that it takes months of study and training to make a first-class man-of-warsman out of a raw recruit? Isn't it true that Congress has done nothing to provide men or to overcome the difficulty in getting men for our new ships that are now nearing completion?

If Congress does not know how to get men for the little navy we now have, how will it get men for the 163 warships recently authorized? Of what value will our new navy be if we have no trained men to take charge of it? We may be involved in a war any day wherein our battleships will be subject to submarine attack. Many foreign warships have been sunk by them since the present war began. If we lose the crews of several ships, or even one ship, have we the reserves of trained men to replace them? We have not, as I understand it—not enough to man the ships we now have in commission.

This is a serious matter—one in which the general public is bound to be concerned. It is not enough to authorize an increase in ships and men. The means of getting the men must also be provided. Why should not the pay of our navy men be increased? Are we to wait for hard times to return, for the labor demand to decline, so we can get men for our fighting ships without raising their pay? If so, would it not be well to ask Germany not to strike us—not to start anything until times get hard again, when we can man our navy? If the press could aid so greatly in creating a sentiment in favor of a large navy, could it not also help secure the men to run the ships?

E. E. RITTENHOUSE.

Only When Attacked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every man and woman who reflects is aware by this time that this country will not enter the war until it has been attacked. Then no appeals to President or Congress and no referendum to the people will be of any use. Those who do not see this, whether they call themselves pacifists or not, are candidates for a rude awakening.

EDWARD H. CLEVELAND, M. D.
New York, Feb. 15, 1917.

Need Help for a Year.

One more man paid the toll of the city's development when Fred F. was killed by a falling stone in the subway construction work on Seventh Avenue. His swift and tragic end left four little boys and a baby girl without a father to provide for them, and a widow too stunned at first to realise the responsibilities facing her. He had been a steady, hard-working man, and, though there was no margin for saving, the family had a comfortable home. Out of Mrs. F.'s misery the fear arose that she might have to give her children up if she could not provide for them. She planned and tried to the best of her ability, but the compensation given for her husband's death, placed out by her own efforts as janitress, was still insufficient to buy clothes, food, fuel, and rent. Her honest, open face was clouded with discouragement when she took her trouble to the Charity Organization Society. A good mother, and promising, well-trained children, the society found them to be, and to keep them together only $200 is needed for the entire year. An appeal is made to raise or underwrite this amount. Address the Charity Organization Society at 105 East Twenty-second Street. Prompt acknowledgments will be made.

The following gifts for another family are cordially acknowledged: A. C. W. E., $2; Cash, $1; Miss Susan R. Lowe, $20; J. Harry Hull, $2; F. M., $2; G. W., $5; Mrs. B. Ayer Sands, $3.

A MARQUISE SAWS WOOD.

"C'est la Guerre," She Writes Mrs. Gertrude Atherton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well known that most of the coal mines of France are in the invaded regions and that Britain has too many demands upon her tonnage to be able to send coal in large quantities to her ally, but it has generally been understood that suffering from cold during the Winter is confined to the poor. Therefore the following extract from a letter received by the Espagne from the President of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, the Marquise d'Andigné (who, it will be remembered, was the beautiful Madeline Goddard of Providence) may prove as interesting to her other compatriots as it did to me:

"We are very much upset at the Rue Tronchet (offices of Bien-Etre). I ordered a carload of coal weeks ago and the day it arrived in Paris it was requisitioned. * * * We have been shivering in our apartment for a week. The wood has given out. Fortunately, we have just this moment received a wagon load from the country, as a farmer we know lent us his horses and wagon; but it has come in immense logs, so my husband and I and the two servants left us are turning in and are going to saw the wood this afternoon. That will keep us warmer perhaps than the fire itself. If I do not write next week you may know that my hands and arms have gone out of commission from sawing wood! C'est la guerre!"

The several pages indicated by asterisks are filled with the modest request for the following quantities of hospital food to be sent every month during the war and for six months after: Five thousand pounds chocolate, 5,000 pounds sweet biscuit, 5,000 pounds jam, 1,000 pounds condensed milk, 1,000 pounds meat juice, 1,000 pounds Franco-American soups, 1,000 pounds cocoa, 1,000 pounds preserves, 2,000 pounds crystallized lump sugar, 100 pounds tea, 100 pounds coffee. She adds: "The work increases daily. We send off something like 500 to 1,000 kilos to each hospital. And to Saloniki go tons of food."

This part of Mme. d'Andigné's letter will give the reader some idea of the magnitude of the task imposed upon Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, which now supplies the hospitals in the war zone with everything but the coarser food the patients are able to eat just before they are dismissed. And if people like the d'Andignés, who, in normal times, are wealthy, are reduced to sawing their own wood in order to keep warm, it may be inferred that in those thin hospital barracks, hastily built for the wounded near the front, nothing will keep warmth in the veins of invalids but hot food and plenty of it.

I shall have no hesitation

PARTIES FOR YOUNG A NIGHT'S DIVERSION

Debutantes the Guests at a Dance for Miss Helen James—Mrs. W. R. Proctor a Hostess.

DANCE FOR MISS DE LANOY

Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney Entertains at Sherry's—A Theatre Party for Miss Margaret L. Phillips.

Dances and theatre parties were the principal entertainments of last evening. Mrs. Walter B. James gave a small dance at her residence, 7 East Seventieth Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen James, the guests being chiefly débutantes of the season and the young dancing men.

Mrs. William Ross Proctor entertained with a dance and supper at Sherry's, taking the large ballroom, which was gay with Spring flowers, for it. Her guests included many married people, older girls, and a few of the buds of the Winter. Many dinners and theatre parties preceded the dance, and nearly all of the guests came from previous entertainments. There were between 200 and 300 guests.

Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney gave a dance at Sherry's for Miss Constance De Lanoy, the débutante daughter of Mrs. William C. De Lanoy. It was in the small ballroom and a buffet supper was served. A number of dinners took place before it. Mrs. Lanman Bull gave one at which Miss De Lanoy was a guest, and Mrs. De Lanoy also entertained at dinner for a number of the married people. Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman and Mrs. Dudley Coles were other hostesses.

The débutantes at the dance included the Misses Helen Hoadly, Emily Ford, Beatrice Beck, Glory Thomas, Alice Huntington, Katrina Weed of Plattsburg, Loraine Allen, Margaret Mason, Frederika Bull, Frances Field, Mary Sloan Colt, Madeleine Lynch, Jeannette Jennings, Adelaide Wilmerding, Grace Montgomery, Frances Ballard, Katharine Blodget.

The young married people included Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Onativia, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. Cadwalader Vandeuspool, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Murchison, the Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, and Mr. and Mrs. George Quintard Palmer.

Mrs. J. L. Phillips of 49 East Sixty-seventh Street entertained with a theatre party followed by dancing for her daughter, Miss Margaret Louise Phillips. There were about thirty guests for the play and seventy in all for the dance, which was held after supper at the Plaza. The débutante guests were the Misses Anna Burghard and Viola Flannery, who were the guests of honor; Dorothy Pickhardt, Regina Mulgrew, Agnes and Anna O'Gorman, Marie Osterholt, Vivian Franich, Edith Leary, Ami Reick, Anita De Witt, Honor Henry, Katherine Turck, Charlotte Guye, Geraldine Hall, Marie and Adelaide Buckley, and also George Tiffany, Monell Cooper, Edward and George Burghard, Carl Hirsch, Norman Dike, Edmond, Justin, and Morgan O'Brien, Jr., Edmund Barrett, and Joseph Lawson.

LIEUT. WYETH TAKES BRIDE.

Marries Miss Frances L. Huster—Off for Honolulu.

The marriage of Lieutenant John Churchill Wyeth of the Fifth Field Artillery, U. S. A., and son of Colonel Marlborough Wyeth, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Frances Louise Huster of 524 West 162d Street, this city, a daughter of Francis Huster, took place at 5:30 yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, officiating.

The bride wore gray taffeta frock topped by a black hat and carried orchids. Her grandmother, Mrs. Clara Rittig, gave her in marriage. There were no attendants, and none except the witnesses was present. After the ceremony Lieutenant Wyeth and his bride went West by train and after a few days there will start for Honolulu, where Lieutenant Wyeth is stationed.

The engagement was announced in December last.

F. P. STOCKBRIDGE MARRIES.

Managing Editor of The Evening Mail Weds Mrs. Osteyee.

The wedding of Frank Parker Stockbridge, managing editor of The Evening Mail, and Mrs. Bertha E. L. Osteyee, daughter of Seth Harris Lay, and fashion editor of The Evening Mail, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Rule, in Westfield, N. J., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. W. F. Sterns, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield.

The bride was attended by her little daughter, Janet J. Osteyee, and Dr. William S. Thomas was Mr. Stockbridge's best man.

It was a quiet wedding, with only a few relatives present. After the honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Stockbridge will live at 340 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York.

Keller-Mundheim Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Mundheim of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie Mundheim, to Isidore M. Keller of this city. Miss Mundheim is a granddaughter of Colonel Louis Mundheim, who won fame in the civil war. No date has been set for the wedding.

Today's Weddings.

Several pre-Lenten weddings of interest will be celebrated today.

Miss Beatrice Barclay, daughter of Mrs. William Orr Barclay, and Gustavus Ober, son of the late General Robert Ober of Baltimore, Md., are to be married at noon at the St. Regis.

Miss Esther Auchincloss, daughter of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, will become the bride this afternoon of Edmund W. Nash, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Nash of Rye, N. Y., and Savannah, Ga., in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Sperry, daughter of Mrs. Thomas A. Sperry of Cranford, N. J., and Walter Belknake of New York is to be solemnized at 4 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church at Cranford. Hamilton Fish, Jr., is to be best man, and William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., is to be among the ushers.

Miss Eleanor de Graeff Cuyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia, and Joseph Walker 3d of this city are to be married today in Philadelphia. The wedding was originally set for April 9, but the date was changed owing to the international crisis, as Mr. Walker is a member of the armored battery of the National Guard of New York.

TYSON WEDS FOURTH TIME.

Eccentric Greenwich Automobilist Marries Mrs. A. H. Bass.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 16.—John H. Tyson is married again. Mrs. Tyson No. 4, who was Miss Olive Hawley and later Mrs. Alexander H. Bass, said tonight that she and Mr. Tyson were married on Feb. 5. The ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace William P. Mulville at his office here. Judge James F. Walsh of Greenwich and Mrs. Josephine Hawley of Stamford, Mrs. Bass's mother, were the only witnesses. The couple came to Greenwich in Tyson's new automobile and obtained a marriage license from the Town Clerk, after which they proceeded to the office of the Justice of the Peace.

Mrs. Tyson, the 4th, obtained a divorce from Mr. Bass in Connecticut about six weeks ago. They had been married at Port Chester, N. Y., April 19, 1915. Bass was then a student at Stevens Institute of Technology. His father was a sugar grower and importer of New York and Stamford.

Mr. Tyson's first wife, Miss Grace Starr, daughter of Dr. A. E. Starr of New York, divorced him. His second wife, Miss Dorothy Davidson of New York, died in 1915. His third wife, Miss Rose Exiner of New York, daughter of Louis Exiner of 287 Lexington Avenue, left him a few days after their marriage, which took place in Greenwich, Conn., on Sept. 11, 1916. Whether she or Tyson obtained the divorce, and where, could not be ascertained tonight, but it is understood, the former Miss Exiner obtain the decree.

Mrs. Tyson, the fourth, is 19 and pretty. Her father, Burton Beckell, died when she was very young. Subsequently her mother married Howard B. Hawley, a farmer of Hawleyville, Conn. For a number of years she has lived in Stamford.

Mrs. Rose Budd Exiner Tyson left Tyson after living with him for six days, and on Oct. 17, 1916, started suit for divorce. Tyson said that he had only married her to quite Mrs. Olive Hawley Bass, who it was said had remarried her divorced husband after a difference with Tyson.

Tyson is known as a speed maniac, and was indicted in 1908 for running down and killing Olaf Gunderson. It was said that he would never have been arrested for the killing if Virginia Laurence, a chorus girl, had not become jealous when he married Miss Grace Ethel Starr. He inherited a fortune from his aunt, Mrs. Fannie A. Hamilton, during 1911, which gave him the income from $4,000,000. In addition, Tyson startled St. Louis a few years ago, when he appeared in public places changing $1,000 bills to pay his debts.

5,000 AT COLUMBUS BALL.

Knights Dance in Madison Sq. Garden After Seeing Competitive Drills.

The Knights of Columbus of this city held their fifteenth annual ball last night at Madison Square Garden, which was a huge affair, with more than five thousand in attendance.

A military aspect was given to the ball by exhibition and competitive drills, with the Squadron A band furnishing the music.

The program started with a concert at 8:30 o'clock. The military manoeuvres included drills by the cadet corps from the Clason Point Military Academy, St. Mary's Academy in Long Island City, and from the Academy of Our Lady of Grace at Hoboken, N. J. There was also a girls' battalion from the Church of Our Laly of the Valley, in West Orange, N. J., whose drilling won much applause.

After the military program was over the grand march began, which was led by District Deputy Arthur F. Driscoll. John F. Donovan was Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Richard P. Walsh, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Edward A. Arnold, William F. Larkin, and Patrick J. Keenan were among the heads of other committees.

Many of the city officials attended the ball, the proceeds of which go to the maintenance of a hospital bed fund, a free employment bureau, and a tuberculosis sanitarium.

N. Y. U. JUNIORS GIVE PROM.

Chairman Buss and Miss Creyk Lead Dance in Gymnasium.

The New York University Junior "Prom" was held last night in the university gymnasium, which was decorated with flags and bunting. The guests were received by Chancellor and Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth Brown.

The dance began at 10 o'clock, with Harold B. Buss, Chairman of the class of '18, and Miss Elsie H. Creyk of Berkeley, Cal., leading. Between numbers the dancers rested in the booths of the various fraternities and organizations of the university. Supper was served at 2 in the morning.

The festivities of junior week will last until tomorrow. Tonight there is to be a basket-ball game between the Violet Varsity and Swathmore.

The students who composed the several committees in charge included, besides Mr. Buss, Edward R. Baker, Walter J. Clark, Morgan Olcott, Edgar Tilton, J. Henry Guntzer, Jr., Otto S. Stegeman, Philip H. Fischer, George E. Mensching, Freemont Foss, Richard McDowell, Paul P. Moonet, Alfonso Fernandez, Donald G. Beachley, Horace R. Mollhenny, Roy Barnett, Cyril I. Crowther, B. L. Schwartz, and Clarence A. Kelting.

ENTERTAIN GOV. WHITMAN.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Give a Dinner at Their Home.

Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained last evening with a dinner at their residence, 677 Fifth Avenue, for Governor and Mrs. Whitman. The guests included a number of the officers of the National Guard.

Travel to Cuba and West Indies.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Havana on the steamship Havana are:

Vincente M. Planco, J. Planco, Miss Helen Montrose, George H. Montrose, Mr. and Mrs. William Hazard, Lindley Loring, Miss Josephine Comment, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Takamine, J. F. Riddell, Robert B. Murphy, George W. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. French, J. J. Wolf, Captain Charles G. Carson.

COAMO, (Porto Rico): W. J. Keefe, Mrs. Meta Mooney, J. D. Webster, Mrs. E. M. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hartman, T. P. McLaughlin, C. K. West, Daniel F. Kelly, Miss Bernice Peebles, J. C. Nugent, John D. Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. H. Milton Brown, F. K. Irons, Charles Helm.

MUNAMAR, (Antilla): Pierce Neill, R. P. Bowler, Nathan Sprague, John Strauss, H. B. Bird, C. W. Scott, M. R. Kennell, Miss Mabel Dunham, R. F. Johnson, Stanley Blair, Miss Vera Marshall.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Kingston on the Sixaola were:

Mrs. P. R. Bryson, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Lee, L. S. Lord, Miss R. Payson, Mrs. F. J. Macgregor, Malcolm Macgregor, K. H. Mathison, Miss Virginia Iden, Joseph Farley.

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ROW IN CALVARY CARRIED HIGHER UP

Corporate Body of Famous Baptist Church to Pass Upon Work of Trustees.

FIGHT OVER CHOIR QUARTET

Faction of Members Demands That Music Be Not Disturbed and Calendar Printed.

A fight that has been brewing in Calvary Baptist Church for several weeks will come to a head Monday night when there will be a meeting of the Corporate Body to pass on a protest against the action of the Board of Trustees in dismissing the church quartet and discontinuing the printing of the church calendar. The Trustees have given need for economy as a reason for their action; the faction opposed to the Trustees have assigned other reasons.

The church calendar of Feb. 4 contained this announcement:

"The following resolutions have been agreed upon by the Board of Trustees:

Resolved, That the Music Committee be instructed to notify the members of the quartet that owing to the financial condition of the church we do not feel justified in continuing their contracts.

The second resolution is:

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees on Jan. 9, it was agreed to discontinue the printing of our Sunday calendar at once, until the finances of the church warrant the renewal of the same.

"By order of the board."

While there was already a faction in the church that did not approve of the administration of the Trustees, there was a large number of members who thought that the Trustees should not have taken the action they did without referring the matter to the body corporate. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp, the pastor, is said to have taken this stand. The laws of the Baptist Church provide that on the petition of a certain number of members, a meeting of the body corporate may be called to consider the issue. The number was secured and the meeting called, and those opposed to the Trustees will lay emphasis upon Section 139 of the Baptist Trustee Laws, which says that the Trustees shall have no power "to fix or change the time, nature, or order of the public or social worship of such church."

Up to last April there were 3,000 names on the rolls of Calvary Baptist Church. Dr. Kemp in April cut the rolls to 800, taking off the names of those who did not take an active interest in the church work.

A letter sent to THE TIMES last night, signed "on behalf of the quartet and choir and calendar readers," said:

"It is well to explain that the discontinuance of the calendar and the church music is merely an indirect subterfuge to force the minister out and wreck the church by the Trustees."

A pamphlet accompanying the letter said:

"The shallow pretense of economy was only a subterfuge put forth to conceal a sinister purpose, the real inner motive which will be revealed later on." Another circular marked "personal and confidential," and addressed to "The Church Worshippers," makes some rather unparliamentary attacks upon the Trustees and demands their resignation. The circular asks:

"Do you want to be deprived at the Sabbath services of the spiritually essential musical part of the church worship by the Board of Trustee, who only occasionally attend the morning Sabbath service, who have no right legally or officially to interfere with, hire, or discharge any of its ministerial heads or musical employes, or in any way to hinder or obstruct the church worship or its spiritual services?"

After further attacks upon the Trustees, the circular says:

"The church music, music, and attending employes and ushers should be controlled and directed by the minister and Board of Deacons. There is no reason why the church should any longer be under the harrow of this Board of Trustees, under whose adverse administration the finances have been and are continually falling off, and at the next regular or special business meeting resolutions should be adopted politely requesting them to resign their offices at once and follow the good example of their wise associates who have passed out; these vacancies they have filled without adding any financial strength to the church and thereby making themselves a forever self-perpetuating bunch of stickers."

The Rev. Dr. Ross, associate pastor of the church, said last night that these circulars were distributed by a member of the congregation, who is especially bitter against the Trustees, and that he was known to the Trustees. Dr. Ross predicted that the Monday night meeting would be interesting.

None of the Trustees reached last night would make any comment upon the opposition to their administration. They said they would say what they had to say on Monday night.

RARE BOOKS BRING $9,350.

$1,950 Paid for Copy of First Work Printed in Pennsylvania.

Rare books, illuminated manuscripts, and autograph letters, including the final part of works from the library of the late William Matthews, the well-known binder, brought $9,350 at the Walpole Galleries yesterday. Daniel R. Kennedy was the auctioneer.

The Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia paid the highest price of the session, $1,950, for catalogue number 38, "Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense, or, America's Messenger, Being an Almanack for the Year of Grace 1686." It was compiled by Samuel Atkins and printed and sold by William Bradford. It was the first book printed in Pennsylvania, and is one of only three known perfect copies. This example is the earliest issue, agreeing with the Brinley copy in having Bradford's name alone. A copy, which is in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, has the name added of a New York agent for the sale of the almanac. Bradford came from England to America in 1685, at the invitation of William Penn, to establish printing in the new colony, and this work was the first issue of his press. Bradford was censured by the Council for using the expression "Lord" before Penn's name in the chronological table, and was ordered to blot it out. It is blotted in this copy, and the erratum corrected to read to be altered to plain "William Penn."

Other items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 90—"An Account of the Treaty Held at Albany, in 1754, between the Governor of the Province and the Commissioners for the Provinces of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, with the Indians of the Six Nations in October, 1745," the rarest of all the Indian treaties printed by Benjamin Franklin, and the first appearance in the auction room of this treaty of 1745; R. H. Dodd $975

No. 154—"Antiquities of Mexico," by Lord Kingsborough, London, 1831-48; George D. Smith 460

No. 265—"Ode on the Opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition," by Lord Tennyson, the private issue solely for Court use at the opening ceremony; bought on order 205

No. 272—Nicholas Visscher's "Atlas," large folio, Amsterdam, no date, extremely rare, with eleven maps of American interest; bought on order.... 110

Twelve autograph letters of James Whitcomb Riley were sold for $325 to various bidders.

Temple Peni-El Installs Rabbi.

The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman was installed as rabbi of Temple Peni-El, 525-527 West 147th Street, last night, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Isidore Richert, who resigned several months ago. Three hundred members of the congregation were present, and addresses were made by Professor Richard Gottheil of Columbia University, and Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, President of the Federation of Jewish Sisterhoods. The installation address was delivered by Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Thological Seminary of America. Prayer and benediction were offered by the Rev. Dr. D. A. Anspacher, rabbi of Temple Mount Neboh.

SIMS REASSURES NEWPORT.

Thinks a $10,000 Bombardment Policy Worth About 5 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 16.—Captain William S. Sims, the new Commandant of the Second Naval District, is having published in The Newport Herald tomorrow morning his ideas regarding the advertisement of a local concern reading, "Be Prepared: Protect Your Property with Bombardment Insurance."

Captain Sims says in part:

"Of course, if there are any who would really feel safe in their persons and property after taking out such insurance, there can be no objection to their spending good money, provided it will produce real peace of mind; but I believe that if they understood the remoteness of the risk they could save their money and lose no sleep. To assume that insurance of this kind is necessary is to assume several wholly impossible conditions and a lot of extremely improbable ones.

"The United States is not at war with any nation, but even in case of war there is no present possibility of a hostile fleet visiting our coast, or of any considerable number of the vessels of such a fleet. Newport is defended by powerful batteries and, in common with the rest of our coast, would enjoy the protection of the navy. But even if all these means of protection were lacking, the assumption of danger to private property amounts either to an assumption that an enemy would bombard the city instead of confining his attack to military property, or else assumption that marksmanship is so bad that innocent bystanders might suffer.

"If it can be shown that there is any considerable number of persons whose fears cannot be calmed by either reasons or opinions, I think there would be no difficulty in forming an insurance company to which they could send a five-cent stamp in exchange for $10,000 insurance on their lives and the same sum on their properties."

WILL WED FRENCH OFFICER.

Daughter of Sir Montague Allan Engaged to Thierry Mallet.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 16.—A private cable from London announces the engagement of Miss Martha Allan, daughter of Sir Montague and Lady Allan, of Montreal, to Captain Thierry Mallet of the 120th Chasseurs of the French Army. Lieutenant Mallet spent several years in Montreal before the war, and here he first met his fiancée. Their acquaintance was renewed in Paris during the war.

Lieutenant Mallet has won distinction on the battlefield. He has been twice wounded and has been decorated with the Military Cross by Prince Arthur of Connaught. He also received the Croix de Guerre and two crosses.

Miss Allan, whose sisters were drowned on the Lusitania, has been a volunteer nurse in England since the war started.

Asks $25,000 for Stielow Case.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—A request for an appropriation of $25,000 for the expenses of an investigation of the case of Charles D. Stielow, serving a life sentence for the murder of Charles J. Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott, in Orleans County, in March, 1915, was sent to the Legislature by Governor Whitman today. The Governor explained that the investigation in regard to an alleged confession by Erwin King would be a State charge. "The Stielow matter," the Governor said, "must be settled for all time."

Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Greene.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Greene, who retired in 1910 as missionary in Turkey for fifty-one years, and whose book "Leavening the Levant," published last year, has become a standard work on American activities in Turkey, died on Feb. 10, in Oberlin, Ohio, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Auburn, Maine, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1855, three years later receiving his degree from the Union Theological Seminary in this city. During the fifty-one years of his service in Constantinople, Dr. Greene made only two trips home, his third being on the occasion of his retirement in 1910. While in Turkey he was the editor of newspapers printed in Armenian, Greek, and Turkish.

Augustus Mead Husted.

Augustus Mead Husted, Treasurer of Brooks Brothers clothiers, for fifty-five years connected with that firm, of which he was a member, died late Thursday night at his home in New Rochelle, in his seventy-ninth year. He was one of the old Volunteer Firemen of this city, and used to run with the engine known as the "Harry Howard." Mr. Husted was a member of the Church Club, and is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN S. GAFFNEY, Jr., a lifelong resident of Brooklyn and for twenty-six years with the United States Appraisers' Stores, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 2,133 East Ninth Street, Flatbush. He left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. CLARA C. WATERS, wife of Dr. R. E. Waters, a veterinary surgeon, died at her home, 28 Village Road, Gravesend, on Wednesday in her fifty-second year.

JOHN F. HEIL, 85 years old, a retired manufacturer of showcases, is dead at his home, 131 Dresden Street, Brooklyn, aged 85 years. He was a daughter of Clarendon Lodge, No. 487, F. and A. M., and of Eintracht Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. HARRIET C. HUNT, widow of William Hunt, a retired builder, died yesterday at her home, 259 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year. She was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD M. COLEMAN, Jr., employed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and a member of Long Island Lodge, No. 382, F. and A. M., died on Thursday at his home, 523 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 41 years old.

RUSSELL W. MURRAY, for many years with the Automatic Fire Alarm Company, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 264 Park, Brooklyn, the house in which he was born. Mr. Murray was one of the first members of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Mrs. VIRGINIA LEWIS SCHOONMAKER, widow of William J. Schoonmaker, Principal of the High School at St. James, L. I., died in a sanitarium at Brentwood, L. I., after an operation.

RICHARD D. ELDRIDGE, for nineteen years with the insurance agency of Andrew B. Newcombe, in Brooklyn, died at his home, 619 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush, on Thursday. He was in his sixtieth year.

THOMAS BRYAN SADDINGTON, 78 years old, a retired builder of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 356 Hancock Street. He left a widow and two daughters.

STEPHEN J. PATTERSON, a Director and General Manager of the Scranton and Lehigh Coal Company, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 597 Second Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Patterson was born in that borough forty-two years ago and was a son of the late Thomas J. Patterson, a former Tax Commissioner in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Hanover Club and of Loyola Council, K. of C. His wife and three sons survive him.

WILLIAM MARTIN, for thirty years a member of the Fire Department here and said to be the oldest active fireman in the United States, died yesterday at his home in Mamaroneck, in his eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. JOHN DUFFY, widow of the former Sheriff of Westchester County, died on Thursday night at her home in Port Chester, N. Y. She was a sister of former Sheriff James S. Merritt.

Mrs. LAURA A. KAYS COUSE, a resident of Newtown, L. I., for eleven years, died at her home there on Thursday, in her seventy-eighth year.

Miss CATHERINE CREELEY, a resident for many years of Long Island City, died yesterday at her home, 196 Van Alst Avenue, in that place.

Mrs. ALICE CARTER GLEYSTEEN, wife of the Rev. William H. Gleysteen, a missionary in China, died on Monday in Peking.

MORRIS ROSENBERG, a general merchant of 97 Main Street, Bartow, Fla., was found dead yesterday from gas poisoning in his rooms at the Broadway Central Hotel. He was in his thirty-ninth year.

VIOLET SIDNEY, formerly a dancer with the Dillingham productions and part owner of the Athletic Dancing Studio, died on Thursday at her home, 63 West 124th Street.

JOHN B. GOODE, a lawyer living at 120 West Forty-eighth Street, died on Thursday in St. Francis Hospital.

Mrs. MARCIA LILLIAN CANDLER, widow of Flamen Ball Candler of Woodmere, L. I., formerly for many years a member of the firm of Jay A. Candler of this city, died on Wednesday in Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. MAE J. EDWORDS, wife of Guy J. Edwords, a member of the legal department of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at her home in Nutley, N. J., in her forty-third year.

Colonel MELVIN E. GRISBY of Sioux Falls, pioneer of South Dakota, and member of the Rough Rider regiment in the Spanish-American War, died Thursday night in Birmingham, Ala.

The Rev. THOMAS E. MARTINDALE, aged 73, of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Wilmington, Del., died suddenly in Salisbury, Md., yesterday.

Captain WILLIAM CALLAWAY, aged 86, a veteran lake mariner, died in Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday.

EPPA J. RIXEY, aged 60, brother of former Surgeon General Presley M. Rixey, U. S. N., and father of Eppa Rixey, a pitcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, University, Va.

DINE ON SMOKED GOLD-EYES

500 Canadian Campers Also Eat Saddle of Ontario Oozle.

More than 500 persons who have camped in Canada attended a dinner of the Canadian Camp last evening at the Hotel Astor, and feasted on smoked Lake Winnipeg gold-eyes, saddle of Ontario oozle, and martinettas brought from South America for the first time by Colonel Brainard, U. S. A.

The speakers were Dr. Robert T. Morris, Chairman of the Advisory Board; Professor Henry E. Crampton, Christian Leden, Powhatan Robinson, G. K. Noble, L. O. Armstrong, who told of expeditions among the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, Greenland, North Canada, British Columbia, Peru, and New Brunswick. Major Gen. Leonard Wood spoke briefly on preparedness and urged the club to start a movement for the organization of rifle clubs throughout the country.

"Canada typifies a people actuated with big convictions," General Wood said, "and willing to pay the price that all people who wish to live will always pay for their honest convictions. You hear today a great deal about America being a melting-pot for all the world. But, if the people who come here bring to these shores any of the animosities of the Old World, we do not want them. They must stand shoulder to shoulder for America."

James K. Hackett, who acted as toastmaster, led the orchestra in two pieces of his own composition, "The U. S. A.," dedicated to General Wood, and "Canada."

7-CARAT DIAMOND STOLEN.

Missing Gem Given to Count de Tolna Ancestor by an Empress.

The suit brought by Count Rudolphe Festetics de Tolna, son-in-law of the late Gardner Wetherbee, against the Fidelity and Casualty Company, to recover $5,000 on a burglary insurance policy, it was learned yesterday, is based on the theft of a diamond ring weighing seven carats, which was once owned by the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. The ring was presented to Count Ladislaus Festetics, grandfather of the plaintiff, by the Austrian Empress, for services rendered in aiding her to retain her throne.

When the present war began the Count, who is a naturalized American, was living in Paris with his wife and mother, who had the ring. Fearing that it would be confiscated, because she is an Austrian, the Countess gave the ring to her son to bring to this country and keep for her. The ring was stolen from a chiffonier drawer in the Wetherbee residence at 241 West Seventy-second Street on Oct. 3 last.

FRANKLIN QUITS THE POST.

Disagrees with Its Editorial Policy Since the Break with Germany.

Dr. Fabian Franklin, associate editor of The Evening Post since October, 1909, has resigned because of a difference of opinion over the editorial policy of that paper since the declaration by Germany of her submarine campaign and the severance by this country of diplomatic relations. Explaining his resignation, he said last night:

"I believe in a more vigorous assertion of American rights than that represented by the editorial policy of The Evening Post."

Dr. Franklin was editor of The Baltimore News from 1895 to 1908. He left that paper when it was purchased by Frank Munsey.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOLDBERG.—To Mr. and Mrs. Monroe S. Goldberg, 420 Riverside Drive, a daughter, Feb. 10.

Engaged.

HECHT—MARQUIS.—Mrs. Carrie Marquis, 132 West 93d, announces the engagement of her daughter, Gladys, to Edgar Hecht of Norfolk.

SOKOLOW—TURKELTAUB.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Turkeltaub of 1,211 Madison Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Harry J. Sokolow of Brooklyn. Reception notice later.

Married.

MINRATH—AMEND.—June 11, 1916, by the Rev. John Campbell, Church of the Mediator, New York, Gertrude Lillian, daughter of the late Robert F. and Josephine Amend, to Scott Ellis Minrath, son of Ferdinand R. and Alice Minrath.

WILSON—CLARK.—Thursday, Feb. 15, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, D. D., Mary de Forest, daughter of Louis Crawford Clark, Esq., of New York, to the Rev. Charles Chase Wilson of Boston.

Died.

ALLEN.—Feb. 14, James, aged 59, beloved husband of the late Catharine and father of J. Harry and Ernest Allen. Relatives and friends, also members of W. S. Hancock Council, 952, Royal Arcanum, and the Columbia Cricket and Football Club are invited to attend the funeral services at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

BACKUS.—Charles D., suddenly, at Montclair, New Jersey, on Feb. 15. Funeral services will be held at his home in Montclair on Saturday afternoon at 3:15. Special train will leave Lackawanna Station, Hoboken, at 2:25, returning after the services.

BIRNBAUM.—Alice, (nee Carroll,) at her residence, 167 East 89th St. Funeral notice hereafter.

BREMMER.—On Feb. 15, 1917, after a short illness, John Bremmer, in his 82d year. Friends, relatives, and members of United Brothers Lodge, 356, F. and A. M., and New York Confectioners' Guard, are respectfully invited to attend funeral service at his late residence, 118 Vanderveer Place, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 2 P. M. Interment private. St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—Feb. 14, 1917, at her home, 630 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, Mary Rose Briggs, daughter of the late Captain Jeremiah Briggs. Funeral services at the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 2 o'clock. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

CANDLER.—Suddenly at Pasadena, Cal., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1917, M. Lillian Candler, widow of Flamen Ball Candler, in her 72d year.

CARY.—Feb. 15, 1917, at Palm Beach, Fla., Hamilton Wilkes Cary, son of the late William F. and Lena A. Cary, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

COLEMAN.—On Feb. 15, 1917, Edward M. Coleman, Jr., beloved husband of Clara Coleman. Relatives, friends, and Long Island Lodge 382, F. and A. M., are invited to attend funeral services at his late home, 523 Throop Av., Brooklyn, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

CORBISHLEY.—At 637 Madison St., Brooklyn, Frank W., youngest child of Charles J. and Lydia F. Corbishley, born Dec. 19, 1916, died Feb. 15, 1917. Funeral private.

DAVOL.—On Feb. 16th, Mrs. Annie M. Davol, mother of Mrs. John Francis Strauss of Larchmont, N. Y., in her 78th year. Funeral private. Omit flowers. Chicago and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DE LOS RIOS.—On Feb. 16, Elias, at his residence, 855 West End Av. Funeral services at his late residence on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DEVLIN.—At Petersburg, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 14, Florence, widow of the late John S. Devlin. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 17, 2 P. M., from First Congregational Church, Bergen and Boyd Avs., Jersey City.

DWIGHT.—Nancy Everett, infant daughter of Dr. Kirby Dwight and Mrs. Gertrude Ketchum Dwight. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDMONDS.—On Friday, Feb. 16, Mary E. (Owen,) widow of Major Howard Edmonds of Washington, D. C. Interment at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, Sunday, at 3.

EDWORDS.—Suddenly, at Nutley, N. J., Feb. 16, Mae S. Edwords, wife of Guy J. Edwords and sister of Mrs. Arthur McMillan and Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw. Funeral on Sunday, Feb. 18, at Grace Episcopal Church, Nutley, N. J., at 2:30 P. M.

FERGUSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, James, aged 51 years. Services at his late residence, 1,376 Ogden Av., Bronx, N. Y., Monday morning at 9:30. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., at 11:15 A. M.

GLEYSTEEN.—Feb. 12, in Peking, China, of pneumonia, Alice Carter, wife of Rev. William H. Gleysteen and daughter of the late Theodore R. Carter of Montclair, N. J.

GOULD.—Mary Pierrepont, widow of the late James Henry Gould and daughter of the late Joseph Alfred Perry and Emily Constable Pierrepont, in her 63d year. Services at St. Luke's Church, Convent Av. and West 141st St., Sunday, Feb. 18, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

GREENE.—Rev. Dr. Joseph K., of pneumonia, at Oberlin, Ohio, Feb. 10, aged 84, for 51 years a missionary of the American Board in Turkey.

HEIL.—Suddenly on Feb. 14, 1917, John F. Heil in his 86th year. Funeral services on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 8 P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Frederick Fauerbach, 131 Dresden St., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends and Tecumseh Lodge No. 487 F. & A. M., Eintracht Lodge No. 14 I. O. O. F. Interment private.

HICOK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 16, Mary L., wife of the late Calvin D. Hicok, in her 72d year. Funeral services on Sunday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock, from her late home, 555 East 183d St., Bronx.

HIGINBOTHOM.—Merritt W., of St. George, Bermuda, Feb. 15, 1917, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. Services in Bermuda.

HILL.—On Monday, Feb. 12, 1917, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, of pleuro-pneumonia, Elizabeth N. Hill. Services and interment at her home, Augusta, Ga.

HOBBY.—At his home, 467 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 16, 1917, Lewis H. Hobby, jr., beloved husband of Cora N. Hobby and son of Sarah E. Funeral services will be held at James M. E. Church, Reid Av., corner Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

HUSTED.—On Feb. 15, Augustus Mead Husted, age 78. Funeral from his late home, 264 Webster Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.

IRELAND.—Sudd

BROKERS FORBIDDEN TO GET 'LEAK' TIPS

Stock Exchange Will Punish Members Who So Employ Newspaper Men.

DEALS ON MARGIN OPPOSED

Whipple, in Reviewing Work of Rules Committee, Favors Laws to Curb Speculation.

The New York Stock Exchange disapproves the employment of newspaper representatives for the purpose of obtaining confidential or privileged information. Hereafter a member disregarding this policy of the exchange will be liable to suspension for a period not exceeding a year.

The Governing Committee of the Exchange, at a special meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, It appears from the investigation by the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives that certain members of the New York Stock Exchange have employed newspaper representatives for the purpose of obtaining confidential or privileged information, therefore be it

Resolved, That the direct or indirect employment of representatives of the press by a member of the New York Stock Exchange, or by his firm, for the purpose of obtaining advance or confidential information is an act detrimental to the interest or welfare of the exchange.

Section 9 of Article XVII. of the Constitution of the New York Stock Exchange provides that the Governing Committee may, by a vote of a majority of all its existing members, suspend from the Exchange for a period of one year any member who may be adjudged guilty of "any act which may be determined by said committee to be detrimental to the interest or welfare of the exchange."

Whipple Opposes Short Sales.

If short selling in the stock market is a good thing, why is it that practically all the bankers and brokers called in the "leak" inquiry said they never made short sales?

This question was asked yesterday by Sherman L. Whipple, counsel to the House Rules Committee, in the inquiry it made into the "leak" in Wall Street on the President's peace notes. Mr. Whipple will leave New York this morning for Washington to assist in drafting the committee's report. He shares with Chairman Henry and several members of the committee the opinion that short sales, trading by brokers in stocks bought by customers on margin, and, indeed, all margin trading, is questionable.

"It has been brought out in this inquiry as it never was before how the public is made to foot the bill of the Wall Street speculator," Mr. Whipple said. "Take one house in this city, for instance. We have shown that at the time of the break it held more than 300,000 shares, purchased by thousands of customers all over the country, all held on a twenty-point margin or thereabouts.

"We have definitely established that information of a nature to break the market reached Wall Street hours before it was generally known, and we have shown how fortunes were made in short selling on that day. As soon as the market broke, long margin accounts were closed out, and the very people whose stock was borrowed by the short sellers lost every cent they had put into the market.

"We have shown what could be done with advance information. We have shown whether or not men could make millions on advance information. It can now be seen whether or not there is enough in it to bribe a Government employe to get information. If a man can obtain $'00 through advance information, he will not pay much for it, but if he could obtain millions, he could afford to pay more.

"The very persons who advise the necessity and even the benefit of short selling to prevent extreme depression lose sight of the fact that the thing upon which short selling lives is marginal trading. If there were no marginal trading there would be no stock in a position to be lent. You see, when a person buys stock on margin, not only is he engaged in a gamble, but he lays his stock open to be hypothecated or borrowed by the short seller. If there is no stock held by brokers on margin there is no one who owns stock outright who is going to lend it to the short trader.

"When the people of the West and South realize that it has been their stock, borrowed and sold, which has enabled certain speculators to reap a profit by the break, and to whose interest it was that the market did break, there will be pressure exerted upon Congress to favor the passage of bills which will make both short selling and marginal trading illegal. When that is done, there will be eliminated the dangerous elements in the Stock Exchange."

Livermore Explains His Tip.

Jesse L. Livermore, who, it was hinted Thursday, was the unnamed speculator who was 80,000 shares short when the break came on Dec. 20 and 21, when he covered, wired to Mr. Whipple yesterday that what information he had about the pending peace note was gained from a telegram which he read about 1 o'clock on Dec. 20 in the office of Finley, Barrell & Co. This telegram had been sent from Chicago and was predicated upon a telegram sent there by W. W. Price, of the Washington bureau.

It was estimated that the speculator, named only as "J. L. L." made between $800,000 and $1,000,000 through his short interest, but it was pointed out by Mr. Whipple that he had been accumulating the short interest since Nov. 1. In his telegram Mr. Livermore said that after he saw the telegram he wired to the Washington office of Harriman & Co., his brokers, and asked if they had any advance information on the peace notes; when he received a negative reply he sent them the substance of the Finley Barrell & Co. telegram from Chicago.

Mr. Whipple said that the committee had heard the atmosphere becloudedby the charges made by Thomas W. Lawson; that it had discovered the leak, and had found who had profited, and that it had exonerated the names of the public officials who had been unjustly accused of making personal profit of information they got in Washington in the course of their official duties.

He was asked if the committee would make any recommendations in regard to F. A. Connolly, of F. A. Connolly & Co., of Washington, whose testimony stands on the record as saying that it was he who sent the "leak" telegram to Hutton & Co., whereas later J. Fred Essary, a newspaper man, testified, and was corroborated, that it was he (Essary) who sent the telegram.

Mr. Whipple said that any question of false statements would be considered by the committee in executive session in Washington. He said he did not know that the committee would in its report make any recommendations as to remedying certain conditions in the stock market, but that it probably would lay the matter before Congress.

A special messenger took to Washington yesterday the accounts of 400 brokers, which will be scanned for the names of Government officials. The committee has until Feb. 27 to make its report.

TAFT PLEADS FOR LOYALTY.

"Stand by President Wilson," He Tells Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Advocating at least one year of military training for all males between the ages of 19 and 24 years, and asserting that if a league to enforce peace is formed at the close of the European war America should join it, ex-President Taft addressed the State Legislature in joint session here late today. He urged all true Americans to stand by President Wilson and Congress in the crisis.

"The question," said Mr. Taft, "of standing by our country, whether right or wrong, has given many people some concern. But there can be no such question here. America is right. Our rights as neutrals have been violated. War is a horrible thing, but there are worse things than war.

"We should have an army fitting to defend ourselves. You can't recruit an army at $15 a month. There is only one way. Universal compulsory training grates on our traditions. Yet, when we face the fact of its necessity and what it is, there is much to be said for it.

"The General Staff of the army has fixed one year for youths between the ages of 19 and 24 as the least length of time that will give them the necessary preparation. This year will make them better men and will bring to them some sense of obligation to their Government."

Mr. Taft quoted Lord Grey as saying the present war would be in vain if it did not end in some league to enforce peace, and continued:

"Ought we to join such a league? I think we ought. It is a purely selfish proposition we would be safer in it than out of it. Instead of interfering with the Monroe Doctrine it would help it. With such a league we could prevent a small fire from becoming a general conflagration."

The former President was in Indianapolis to address the annual meeting of the Associated Employers of Indianapolis and attend a dinner given by it.

NEW ROCKAWAY ACT WILL PASS MONDAY

Measure Giving Fort Site to Army to be Free from Land-Trading Feature.

OFFICIALS IN CONFERENCE

Mayor, Senator Mills, and Colonel Abbot Reach Solution of Problem—Defense Due Later.

A new enabling act, specifically applying to the land needed by the War Department for its Rockaway Point fortification project, and eliminating the broad powers to trade in waterfront land conferred upon the city by the Mills-Malone bill, which the State Senate pigeonholed on Monday, will be rushed through the Legislature next Monday. This bill, which probably will be speeded with the same emergency message from Governor Whitman as was its ill-fated predecessor, will permit the city to cede at once to the United States the land it must have, and will obviate the necessity of the State seizing the land and presenting it to the Government, as was threatened by State Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, during last Thursday's debate on the measure.

The solution of the Rockaway Point difficulty was reached here yesterday at a conference attended by Mayor Mitchel, Senator Ogden L. Mills, Controller Prendergast, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, and Colonel Frederick V. Abbot, chief of the Army Board of Engineers in New York.

Senator Mills will return to Albany this morning with the new proposal and prompt and unanimous acquiescence in it is expected from all concerned there.

City, State and Federal representatives agreed at their conference that no hint of a row between city and State officials and no suspicion of trying to turn a national emergency to the advantage of special interests should be allowed to delay the War Department in getting possession of property it needs to perfect its New York harbor defenses.

The decision to eliminate the features which brought about a quick, if stormy, death for the Mills-Malone "companion bill," which was a repetition of the Walker bill killed last year, does not mean that the city authorities—and Dock Commissioner Smith in particular—have abandoned their purpose of trying to get the Legislature to pass legislation that will permit the city to clear up disputes with Jamaica Bay private land owners, some of whose property now lies under water inside the pier head lines established by the Federal Government. On the contrary, it was said last night that Mr. Smith was determined to push his plan for settling with those land owners on its own merits after the present Federal need has been met. He is represented as convinced that far from enabling the city to dispose of important water front rights, it would give to New York highly valuable pier and marginal street facilities, as well as great revenues from reclaimed land, since the city is prevented by law from making any real use of such land under water, while private owners would develop it so that it would yield much revenue in taxation.

None of those at the conference would talk for quotation last night, and no further reply was made to charges that Senator Mills was used as the innocent means to reintroduce the Walker bill under circumstances that gave it a chance to slip through undetected. It was understood, however, that within a few days an elaborate defense of the whole proposition may be made in which other city officials, while not disputing Mayor Mitchel's recent statement that the Jamaica Bay land question and the Rockaway Point defense proposition should have been considered separately, will try to show that there was no sinister motive behind the use of the revamped Walker bill as the proposed enabling act to permit the city to cede to the Government the land it needed so badly.

WHO W. T. WILCOX IS.

Was Addressed as Colonel, but His Office Is on 18th Street.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Another apparent mystery confronts the lawmakers in connection with the Rockaway Land bill, which was introduced and then withdrawn last Tuesday night by Senator Mills, when it was pointed out to him that the provisions of the bill would enable individuals to purchase the whole ocean front of the counties of Kings and Queens. It was learned today that the "Mr. Wilcox" who, it was understood, appeared as a representative of the War Department was William Todd Wilcox, living at 213 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, with an office at 34 East Eighteenth Street.

When he conferred last Tuesday night with Senators Mills and Burlingame, Assistant Corporation Counsel McGoldrick, and Charles J. Farley, representing the Dock Department, none of the lawmakers was able to say just who he was. Several addressed him as "Colonel," and Governor Whitman thought he was a retired army officer. To Senate Leader Elon R. Brown and Speaker Sweet, Mr. Wilcox was introduced as one of the staff of the Secretary of War.

Asked over the long-distance telephone about his connection in the matter, Mr. Wilcox said that he had seen "with the War Department off and on" for eight or nine years. When the question was pressed as to just what his position under the Government was he answered that was his own affair.

There is no intimation whatever that Mr. Wilcox was connected in any way with those who, it was said, sought to "wrap a land grab bill in the American flag and pass it through the Legislature," but the Governor and leaders here tonight are wondering just why Mr. Wilcox appeared to urge the Government's case in such a situation as confronted the Legislature on the Rockaway land question.

LANSING REASSIGNS DUTIES.

How State Department Work Will Be Divided in Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A readjustment of the duties of the higher officials of the State Department was announced today by Secretary Lansing in an official order. Besides handling "special matters of law and policy" and the Trade Adviser's office, as before, with the Third Assistant Secretary, the Counselor will have charge of diplomatic appointments. Also, he takes from the Second Assistant Secretary the Latin-American and Mexican Division and from the Third Assistant Secretary the Information Division.

The Assistant Secretary retains administration of the department and has administration of the diplomatic service, while the chief clerk's office is added to his list. The Western European Division and the Near Eastern Division are taken from the Third Assistant Secretary and given to the Assistant Secretary. No change is made in the work of the Second Assistant Secretary, who retains supervision of the mail, Citizenship Bureau (general matters), Index Bureau, Diplomatic Bureau, rolls and library and editor of the laws.

The Third Assistant Secretary will handle diplomatic appointments with the Counselor, instead of with the Assistant Secretary. From the Counselor he takes the Far Eastern Division and from the Second Assistant Secretary he takes the international conferences and the commissions. Consular appointments are placed in his hands, with the Director of the consular service, and he still will handle the ceremonial end of the department's work.

The duties of the Director of the consular service remain unchanged, and the solicitor will continue to handle claims, extradition, citizenship, passport and questionable matters, naturalization and miscellaneous legal matters.

MAN DIES IN BROOKLYN FIRE.

Overlooked While Eleven Others Are Assisted to Escape.

Rescuers assisted the escape of eleven persons at a fire that destroyed merchandise said to be worth $75,000 at Levy Brothers' Department Store, 386 to 396 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, but failed to look into the basement where Jacob Abraham, 63 years old, of 706 Quincy Street, the furnace tender, was making a futile fight for his life. He was finally suffocated, and his body was found after relatives discovered that he was not among the survivors.

The Levy Brothers' Department Store occupied the ground floor of a three-story brick structure. Herman Levy, one of the partners in the firm, his wife and three children, lived on the second floor, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Tucker and four small children had an apartment on the fourth floor.

Members of both families were asleep at 7 o'clock in the morning when Adam Brunner, passerby, noticed smoke coming out of one of the windows of the basement. He and Policeman Hoffman of the Hamburg Avenue Station went to their rescue after notifying the fire department. Mr. Levy and the members of his family were assisted down the narrow, smoke-filled stairs opening on the street, with comparatively little difficulty, but Brunner and Hoffman were all but spent by the time they had made a second trip out of the burning building, and had helped to carry the four Tucker children to safety. Abraham left his home at 6 o'clock in the morning to start the furnace, and it must have been while he was thus engaged that the fire started.

The contents of the department store and of the apartmen s overhead were completely destroyed.

DENOUNCES LEGISLATION.

Labor Lawyer Assails Constabulary, Health Insurance, and Prohibition.

Three measures pending in the Legislature in Albany were attacked bitterly by James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, and Francis X. Sullivan, counsel of the organization, at a meeting of the Central Federated Union in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, last night. They were the Mills bills for a State constabulary and health insurance and the three prohibition measures.

Mr. Sullivan declared the Constabulary bill and the Health Insurance bill, if passed, would wipe out labor unions, and that Senator Mills had had that object in framing them. He asserted both measures had originated in the American Society for Labor Legislation, "financed and backed by such plutocrats as Rockefeller."

All three prohibition measures—Statewide prohibition, the local option measure, and the proposal to put the subject to a referendum vote—were faulty, the speakers said. More than 600,000 workers would be forced out of jobs by a Statewide prohibition law, it was said.

GOOD PRICES AT CHRISTIE'S.

Paintings by Orchardson, One "Rivals," Bring $9,450 and $4,725.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—At Christie's today Millais's "Love of James the First" brought $3,570; Orchardson's "Rivals," largely known by reproductions, $9,450; Orchardson's "Housekeeping in Honeymoon," $4,725.

Bethlehem Buys Limestone Quarries

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The limestone quarries of the New Jersey Lime Company at McAfee and Hamburg have been purchased by the Bethlehem Steel Company at a chancery sale for $72,837.76. The purchase price just covers two trust mortgages issued by the lime company. The sale was conducted by Special Master Hugh Baldwin of Sussex on the complaint of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, the Trustee. There is one issue of bonds amounting to approximately $80,000, of which the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark is Trustee. These were not satisfied. The lime company which was organzed in 1901, has been idle for the last three years on account of the lack of working capital.

SUES DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Movie Producing Company Gets Injunction Under Alleged Contract.

Douglas Fairbanks, a movie actor, and John Emerson, a director, have been put under a temporary injunction by the Supreme Court at the suit of the Majestic Motion Picture Company restraining them from breaking an agreement whereby, it is alleged, Fairbanks was to act until Oct. 3, 1918, and Emerson to direct until next October for the plaintiff. The temporary injunction is effective until the courts decide an application to continue the injunction pending the suit.

The suit against Fairbanks, in which $250,000 damages is asked, alleges that he agreed to accept $2,000 a week for the first six months, $2,500 weekly for the next year, and $2,750, $3,000, and $3,250 for the next three six-month terms. It was also agreed that David W. Griffith should supervise the productions. The plaintiffs say that Fairbanks gave notice in January that he would not abide by the contract because Griffith had quit the company and because Fairbanks thought he had not been featured properly. It is also alleged that Fairbanks aided in bringing about the contract with Emerson at $750 a week. The latter is being sued for $100,000.

H. E. Aitken, President of the Majestic Company, said that Daniel E. Sully, the cotton speculator, who is the father-in-law of Fairbanks, had admitted that Fairbanks was negotiating with other film producers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Forty-seven corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $2,677,925, were chartered today. They include:

Hammond Film Corp'n, photographic films, plates, paper, cameras, accessories, $1,000,000; R. D. Hanna, R. Lynch, H. Hammond, 120 B'way.

Stoehr & Sons, Inc., textiles, products, $250,000; A. Deliagre, B. G. Rohlig, M. W. Stoehr, 200 Fifth Av.

Sauer Light Co'p'n, realty, personality, merchandise, $100,000; D. Wood, C. C. Kelly, E. W. Seymour, 100 B'way.

Forney & Co., Inc., New Rochelle, textile manufacture, $300,000; J. Prince, H. C. Maguire, J. A. Forney, 350 B'way, Manhattan.

John K. Lasher & Bro., Inc., butter, eggs, dairy, food products, $100,000; J. G. Ham, K. Healy, G. Morris, 115 B'way.

The Malone Grand Theatre Co., Inc., Malone, manage theatres, $50,000; T. Cantwell, F. P. Meehan, A. B. Hardy, Malone.

Empire Subscription Corp'n, Buffalo, bookbinding, books, magazines, stationery, advertising, $30,000; J. A. Magoffin, J. McPhail, H. Stafford, 210 Pearl St., Buffalo.

Tompkins Stores Co., Inc., Middletown, notions, dry goods, hardware, $25,000; C. P. and L. H. Barlow, S. Millspaugh, Middletown.

Rapid Service Linotyping Co., Inc., linotypers, printers, stationers, booksellers, $20,000; A. and H. Warshauer, F. I. Commanday, 26 Rollins St., Yonkers.

C. R. Maylender Co., Inc., Herkimer, department store, $20,000; S. M. Baker, C. W. and C. R. Maylender, Fort Plain.

L. A. Clements, Inc., Ticonderoga, dry goods, $10,000; L. A., L. M., and F. P. Clements, Ticonderoga.

Charles A. Hones, Inc., Brooklyn, gas fixtures, appliances, stoves, furnaces, radiators, $10,000; H. W. Jackson, C. J. and C. A. Hones, 96 Milton St., Brooklyn.

The Protective & Progressive Real Estate Assoc., Inc., realty, $10,000; E. H. Leonard, M. Lancaster, R. Sargood, 221 West 133d St.

Groller Craft Press, Inc., printing, publishing, electrotyping, magazines, $16,000; W. J. Fischer, W. M. Lawton, C. R. Clifford, 796 West End Av.

Fremont Realty Corp'n, realty, development, brokerage, $10,000; A. G. Latito, F. A. Taylor, W. J. Doyle, 233 B'way.

Underwriters' Securities Corp'n, lands, coal, oil, gas, and mineral rights in lands, mining, drilling, brokerage, agency, $10,000; B. Thierston, E. H. Noyes, S. M. Hirsh, 42 B'way.

Amos, Norton & Newhall, Inc., Syracuse, insurance agency, realty, $10,000; J. C. Newhall, J. G. Norton, J. Amos, 200 East Genesee St., Syracuse.

American Handkit Corp'n, fuels, fountain pens, pencils, garage, $10,000; J. T. Hallian, F. A. Blasi, W. H. Heagney, 438 West 47th St.

Leopold Haas Estates Corp'n, realty, $10,000; B. Iram, S. M. and M. D. Haas, The Belnord, 86th St. and B'way.

The Compressed Air Carpet & Rug Cleaning Co., Inc., Buffalo, cleaning carpets, rugs, fabrics, textiles, engineering apparel, $10,000; J. J. White, T. J Kavany, W. J. Hughes, 152 West Av., Buffalo.

G. P. Wilhelm Sons, Inc., furs, silks, other textile fabrics, $10,000; C. H. C., and E. A. Wilhelm, 53 Adrean Av.

Iro-Scope Co., Inc., moving pictures, lectures publishing, bookselling, $10,000; M. F. Walsh, J. Dunn, A. J. Chancy, 611 West 112th St.

Eugene Walter, Inc., theatrical, $5,000; E. Walter, C. D. Wood, F. J. Torpey, 236 West 46th St.

John G. Lapham Engineering Co., Inc., engineering, manufacturing, construction, $10,000; V. T. Coughlan, J. M. Vincent, J. G. Lapham, 30 Church St.

Nilsen-Boldrick Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hardwoods, flooring, wood carpets, parquetry, $5,000; W. S. Shipley, D. Boldrick, N. Nilson, 32 Martense St., Brooklyn.

Howe & Allen, Inc., Watertown, office, school, mill, household supplies, appliances, $5,000; C. M. Rexford, C. R. Allen, W. F. Howe, Watertown.

New Apollo Feature Film Co., Inc., motion pictures, photographic, printing, publishing, $5,000; N. Henn, F. Newman, H. Mainthau, 103 West 48th St.

Rich & Behrens, Inc., Queens, hotel, bath house, $5,000; P. Behrens, B. S. and P. Behrens, M. G. Rich, 144 Lexington Av.

Whipple Mfg. Co., Inc., lingerie, underwear, boudoir apparel, $5,000; D. Brody, W. Weintraub, B. L. Bennett, 886 Southern Blvd.

Ingle, Inc., law printing, publishing, carry on business with $2,425; J. H. Hagerty, C. G. Bourne, J. E. Ingle, Jr., 1,425 University Av.

Ring Tennis, Inc., Bronxville, games, athletic goods, capital no par value, begin business with $500; G. J. Hasselman, D. Weild, Jr., L. W. Rosenthal, 35 Nassau St.

Capital increases: The James A. Blanchard Company, New York, $50,000 to $350,000; World Wide Trading Co., Inc., New York, $30,000 to $100,000; The Thompson-Smith Co., New York, $25,000 to $75,000; Automatic Ticket Selling & Cash Register Co., of New York, Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Cosmopolitan Wall Paper Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $19,800; The Haas Wool Stock Co., Inc., New York, $3,000 to $10,000; Utica Provident Loan Ass'n., Utica, $10,000 to $35,000, and the Montana Realty Co., New York, $12,000 to $70,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Anthony A. Paterno Construction Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 16.—Charters filed today included:

Louis Schmieder, Inc., Elizabeth, building contractors, $10,000; Louis Schmieder, Mary Schmieder, and W. L. Marchbank, Elizabeth.

A. W. Wheaton Brass Works, Newark, to manufacture all kinds of metal goods, $40,000; A. W. Wheaton, Sr., A. W. Wheaton, Jr., and Walter Wheaton, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 16.—These charters were filed today:

United Hotels Company of America, carry on business of hotels, innkeepers, &c., $10,000,000; A. W. Gray, R. G. Wright, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and W. N. Hoffman, Lewiston, N. Y.

Milwaukee Western Railway Co., operate railroads and railways outside of State of Delaware, $2,007,500; H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

The Ohio Valley Oil & Gas Co., acquire oil and gas lands and develop them, $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, H. W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

Pan-American Leather Co., deal in leather, hides, &c., $25,000; W. W. Punchard, Jr., Newark, N. J.; O. Bernard, C. Sheridan, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.03
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.22	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.18	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.05
Confidence	.06	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.08	Sierra Nevada	.10
Exchequer	.03	Union Con.	.40
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.08	Mexican dollars	.61

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Florence	.22
Halifax	.40	Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.77	G'field Consol	.06
McNamara	.08	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.18	Jumbo Exten	.29
Mizpah	.14	Kewanas	.18
Monarch Pitts	.10	Silver Pick	.15
Montana	.20	Spearhead	.04
North Star	.14	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.26	Big Jim	1.22½
Tonopah Exten	4.25	Nevada Hills	.24
Tonopah Nevada	5.75	Packard	.02
West End	.65	Rochester	.58
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.30	United Eastern	4.12½
Booth	.11	United Mines	.60
Daisy	.04	White Caps	.49

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6⅝	6¼	Gold Scv	4⅝	6
Dr. J'pot.	2¾	2¼	Granite	58	61
Elkton	10½	11⅛	Isabella	20⅜	21¼
El Paso	30	40	McKinney	25	30
Findlay	6	6¼	Portland	180	182
Golden C.	245½	246½	Vindicator	98	102
Gold Dol.	2¾	3½	U. Gold M.	18½	20

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises 6:48 | Sun sets 5:32 | Moon rises 3:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:15	3:51	9:38	10:00
Governors Island	3:33	4:16	10:36	10:38
Hell Gate	5:10	5:34	12:00	12:14

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 16.

SS Aztec, Havre, Jan. 9.
SS Caseria, Naples, Jan. 23.
SS Hainout, Cardiff, Jan. 26.
SS Republic of Argentina, Cardiff, Jan. 17.
SS Munrlo, Cardenas, Feb. 8.
SS Honduras, Bordeaux, Jan. 21.
SS Lady of Gaspe, Kingston, Feb. 3.
SS Yenrut, Cienfuegos, Feb. 3.
SS Leopold II., Cardiff, Jan. 31.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Feb. 15.
SS A. A. Raven, Havre, Jan. 12.
SS Neguri, Seville, Jan. 19.
SS Olavarria, Palamos, Jan. 23.
SS Canopic, Boston, Feb. 15.
SS Pendrecht, Rotterdam, Jan. 18.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Feb. 13.
SS Alamo, Tampa, Feb. 11.
SS Algeria, Lisbon, Jan. 31.
SS Isle of Lewis, Amsterdam, Jan. 15.
SS Vinland, St. Lucia, Cuba, Feb. 9.
SS Virginia, Naples, Jan. 20.
SS Jelling, Guantanamo, Feb. 8.
SS Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Themis	Cristobal	Feb. 1
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 28
Mobilia	Santos	Jan. 2
Oreland	Fayal	Jan. 18
Lincolnshire	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Eastgate	La Pallice	Jan. 20
Asuarca	Barcelona	Jan. 25
Guayane	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Francis	Pernambuco	Jan. 20
Mandeville	Jamaica	Feb. 9
Eurymedon	Cristobal	Feb. 6
Peninsular	Bordeaux	Jan. 31
Holbein	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 24
Runa	Guantanamo	Feb. 7
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Monterey	Nassau	Feb. 15
Jalisco	Nassau	Feb. 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 15

DUE MONDAY.

Brazos	San Juan	Feb. 14
Tagus	Colon	Feb. 10
Helen	Puerto Rico	Feb. 14
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 16
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 16

DUE TUESDAY.

*Alfonso XIII	Vigo	Feb. 5
†Touraine	Bordeaux	Feb. 11
Rio de Janeiro	Pará	Feb. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 17

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Panama	Cristobal	Feb. 14
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Feb. 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Feb. 13
Jacento Vardaquesd	Seville	Feb. 1
Grove	Maracaibo	Feb. 14

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Charlton Hall, Bahia	12:00 M.	*2:00 P.M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Martinique	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Laconia, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santurce, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	——	——
Ascania, London	——	——
Santa Barbara, Santos	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tanafjord, Bergen	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Nickeria, Haiti	——	3:00 P.M.
Giuseppi Verdi, Genoa	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Almirante, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Norfolk, S'to Domingo	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sergipe, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Fram, Bergen	——	2:00 P.M.
Lempasas, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 17.

France, Gibraltar, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—Sailings uncertain.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.

Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 20, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 16.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 86 miles E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Starlite, Campana to New York, was 220 miles S. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 48 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Vesta, Fort Arthur to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 290 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 375 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 296 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Wellington, Jacksonville to New York, was 255 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 203 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 216 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 138 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 118 miles S. at noon.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 387 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 690 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Sternstad, at Tampico, Feb. 14.
SS Santa Cecilie, at Tocopilla, Feb. 14.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Feb. 14.
SS Monterey, from Nassau, Feb. 16.
SS Pacific, from Buenos Aires, Feb. 15.
SS Rawson, from Bermuda, Feb. 15.
SS Buenaventura, from Panama, Feb. 16.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, from Panama, Feb. 16.
SS Carrillo, from Colon, Feb. 16.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, via San Francisco—Line, Feb. 22
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Moana, Feb. 23
—Sonoma, Feb. 17
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast.) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscoran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Colon, at 12 M.—Metapan, Feb. 17
Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M. —Sama, Feb. 17

Transatlantic Mails.

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma, Feb.
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10

CONNOLLY OPPOSES WEST SIDE PLAN

Queens Head Issues Statement After Cheecking Up Data of Man Who Sought Central Job.

CITY CAN FORCE CHANGES

Without Conceding Rights and Privileges Worth Millions of Dollars, Borough President Says.

Maurice Connolly, Borough President of Queens, assailed yesterday as "inequitable and unfair" the proposed west side contract between the city and the New York Central Railroad. His statement was addressed to the Board of Estimate, and followed closely his announcement of Thursday that he would withhold his opinion until he had reexamined data furnished him by Louis Manheimer, an assistant engineer in the Topographical Bureau in Queens, who applied for a job with the New York Central. It was explained in Mr. Connolly's behalf that the task of checking up Manheimer's reports had been accomplished more quickly than had been expected. This enabled the Borough President to release his opinion, already in type.

Mr. Connolly contends in his statement that the city has full authority to compel the road to make most of the changes included in the proposed contract without conceding rights, privileges, franchises, and land fees worth millions of dollars. He demands, further, that a reappraisal of lands sought to be exchanged, pointing out that, according to his figures, the city would, under the arrangement contemplated, be mulcted of $6,500,000 in one case alone between Fifty-ninth and Seventieth Streets.

It had been known that Mr. Connolly was not entirely pleased with the proposed contract, but his announcement yesterday enrolled him definitely with two other members of the Board of Estimate known to be opposed to it. They are Borough President Marks and Frank L. Dowling, President of the Aldermen. Calvin D. Van Name, Borough President of Richmond, is thought to be opposed to the plan also, but he has not committed himself. Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx was thought also at one time to be against the project, but his statements in the Board recently gave the impression that he had been won over to it. This line-up will insure the adoption of the contract by a majority of one vote, pending injunction proceedings fail and it is brought to a testin the Board of Estimate.

Involves Perpetual Franchises.

Mr. Connolly, in his communication to the board, pointed out that no question of greater importance ever had been brought before it, because it involved granting perpetual franchises, the closing of streets, and the cession of land and waterfront rights now vested in the city.

"It is urged," he wrote, "that the City of New York may, perhaps, receive some advantages from this contract in the form of improved terminal facilities. But the question of vital importance is, does the City of New York receive compensation commensurate with the concessions it will, under the contract, be required to make to the New York Central Railroad Company?

Taking up in detail features of the proposed contract which he considered of most importance, Mr. Connolly furnished this summary of his objections:

"The eliminations of the grade crossings on what is known as 'death Avenue' was the primary motive which prompted the negotiations with the railroad, resulting in the proposed contract. However, the elimination of these dangerous conditions is not the matter which should be the subject of any negotiations whatsoever, for, as pointed out by Chief Justice Cullen of the Court of Appeals, in his opinion in the case of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. The City of New York, (202 N. Y., 21,) decided in 1911, the Legislature of the State of New York has full authority to compel the railroad company to remove the constant menace and danger to life occasioned by the present operation at grade. I therefore oppose granting to the railroad any concession to induce it to perform an act in pursuance of its duty, which Chief Justice Cullen held it was compelled to do without compensation.

"In addition to the power vested in the Legislature, set forth in the preceding paragraph, I urge that there is no necessity for this proposed contract with the railroad company in order to induce it to eliminate the grade crossings, for the reason that this board, under the statutes of 1847 and the acts amendatory thereof, and the contract with the railroad, by which it obtained its franchise, has full power to regulate the grade of the railroad at street crossings along its right of way, and by reason of such power can compel the railroad, without consideration, to eliminate such grade crossings.

"The adoption of this proposed contract will serve to establish in the railroad, in lieu of its present doubtful franchise to maintain a double track railroad system, an unassailable franchise to operate and maintain four and six track railroad, with greatly increased privileges and powers, for which no adequate compensation is received by the city.

Would Compel Road to Make Changes.

"The pending negotiations with the railroad can accomplish nothing except what the railroad company may see fit to concede to the city. The only method by which this present problem should be treated is either by a legislative enactment or by a resolution by this board compelling the railroad to conform its use of public streets consistent with the safety and convenience of the public. From the attitude of the railroad throughout these negotiations, it might be assumed that the city was the supplicant, seeking favors at the hands of the railroad, whereas the city is the dominant party and can compel the railroad to conform to its mandate, and it will not be until this board fully realizes the extent of this power that a solution of these problems can be arrived at on a fair and equitable basis.

"Under the proposed contract it would seem that the railroad will acquire most valuable rights, privileges, and franchises which are not set forth or mentioned in the report of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities and which do not appear on the face of the agreement in clear and explicit language and which, in my opinion, under said contract will become vested rights in said railroad.

"No compensation is exacted from the railroad for the franchise rights involved in the general grant of rights to use city streets for turnouts, spurs, and sidings.

"No compensation is received by the city for the valuable franchise which will permit the railroad company, under Sub-division 'C' of Section 2 of Article IX. of the contract, to operate and maintain spurs or branches of its road in the side streets abutting on its right of way.

"There are inconsistencies and apparent discrepancies in the valuations placed upon the surface occupation of the streets relinquished by the railroad and the values of the permanent franchise rights granted by the city to the railroad; and with respect to the land under water outside the bulkhead line between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets, an inadequate unit of compensation has been fixed by the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities for land to be conveyed by the city to the railroad.

"In all previous agreements between the city and railroad companies provision has been made for the assumption by the railroad companies of all liability growing out of any changes in street grades and for the closing of public streets, whereas in the contract in question the railroad is absolved from any such liability, and such liability is expressly assumed by the city, or will, of necessity, fall upon the abutting property owners.

"At the present time the railroad has a franchise to maintain and operate its line southerly to Chambers Street. By the contract in question the railroad purports to relinquish the surface occupation of the streets between Canal Street and North Moore Street, one block south of St. John's Park, but does not relinquish its franchise rights between said streets, nor does it relinquish any rights to the streets south of North Moore Street or Chambers Street. The company, therefore, is in a position at some later day to assert its right to extend its line south from Canal Street to Chambers Street.

"The topographic point south of Manhattan Valley at which a freight railroad operated underground may emerge from a tunnel to an elevated structure is between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets, and this site, under the proposed contract, will be ceded to the railroad, and the city will be forever foreclosed from an economic development of its freight and terminal facilities.

"Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911 require the railroad to submit plans for the construction of a tunnel under the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil; the cost of this construction to be paid by the railroad. Under the proposed contract the railroad is relieved from this obligation and is permitted, in lieu of the tunnel, to construct a bridge over the Harlem River at this point, thereby effecting a saving of approximately $12,000,000. This concession on the part of the city is not taken into consideration in the financial adjustment between the railroad and the city."

MAINTAIN DRY GOODS SALES.

Customers Are in the Market in Large Numbers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week is running about even with the corresponding period of a year ago, and road sales for immediate and Spring delivery are a little behind those of a year ago, while road sales for future shipment are considerably ahead of last year. Customers have been in the market in larger numbers. Collections are somewhat better than the same week last year. The market on domestic cottons is firm."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, Ga.—Carter & Levy; W. E. Carter, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; J. V. Wilburn, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,140 Broadway Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss A. Bass, infants' wear, waists; 200 6th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama Jobbing House; I. A. Kronenberg, cloaks, notions, furn. goods; New Strand.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; E. J. Goldwin, cloaks, suits, waists; W. B. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; H. R. Cleary, representing; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger Co.; W. R. Zollinger, dress goods, silks, laces, gloves; 404 4th Av.

CARROLTON, Ky.—Howe Bros.; J. B. Howe, carpets, rugs; 39 W. 32d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. H. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 100 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Shepard, laces, neckwear, veilings; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. G. Houston, corsets, yarns, Japanese goods; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; H. J. Thoman, domestics; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Heinsheimer & Meiss; L. Meiss, Fall cloaks, furs, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Fries & Schnele Co.; D. J. Price, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss M. Koch, art needlework; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss N. Summers, untrimmed hats; 234 5th Av.

DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; E. S. Hunt, domestics; 1,150 B'way; Latham.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar Co.; Miss H. Boetcher, leather goods; J. Loewen, toys, 1,133 Broadway.

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—J. Levi & Co.; M. J. Malone, hosiery, underwear; 1,133 Broadway.

FLORENCE, Ala.—B. A. Rogers & Bro.; B. A. Rogers, notions, furn. goods; New Strand.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; 230 5th Av.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — McMahon-Diehl Co.; J. R. McMahon, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 35th; Latham.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Marott's Department Store; J. J. Rothschild, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; Martinique.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. W. Schumann, linens; R. T. Ramsey, men's furn. goods, knit underwear; 220 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. Taylor D. G. Co.; F. M. Lee, general mdse.; 200 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jamieson's; A. B. Winans, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; H. Kohn, dress goods, silks; 230 5th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; H. Wolf, fancy goods, bags, novelties, gloves; 1,150 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman Strauss Co.; B. Strauss, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Miss G. A. Harding, waists, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 18 W. 35th.

McPHERSON, Kan.—Grand Dry Goods Co.; J. N. Aitkinson, dress goods; Great Northern.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; Mr. Bishop, white goods, linens; 22 E. 17th.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—L. Abrams Co.; L. Abrams, ready-to-wear; Grand.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Powers Merc. Co.; Mr. Lehue, housefurn. goods, toys; 18 W. 35th.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; 404 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Queen City Clothing Co.; L. Leep, clothing, cloaks, suits, millinery; Albert.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. L. Kinnan, millinery; 404 4th Av.

OMAHA—Thompson, Belden Co.; W. P. Horne, linens; York.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; E. Holcombe, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—E. Solomon & Co.; H. S. Bandell, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Dengate & Lemieux; W. H. Dengate, dry goods; Grand.

PORTLAND, Me.—Fortorna, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss B. Williams, laces; 432 4th Av.

READING, Pa.—Divas, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; F. L. Lockett, millinery, flowers, feathers; 853 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. B. Hexter, infants' wear, muslin, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.

SACRAMENTO—Bon Marche; E. C. Nathan, ready-to-wear, general furnishing goods; 100 W. 32d.

SAGINAW, Mich.—M. W. Tanner Co.; Miss L. Dobson, millinery; 1,170 Broadway.

SALT LAKE CITY—Siegel Bros.; Mr. Siegel, ready-to-wear; 100 W. 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—Scharlin Bros.; N. Scharlin, furn. goods; Latham.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; V. H. Hutchison, cloaks, suits, waists; 450 4th Av.

ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; G. A. Searle, crockery; 220 5th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; P. Reilly, trunks, bags; 220 5th Av.; Longacre.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr; E. I. Goldstein, men's furnishing goods; 37 W. 20th.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Niswanger & Birkeneer Co.; J. A. Niswanger, general mdse.; Imperial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Waldorf Mfg. Co.; Miss F. Stack, dresses, waist mfg. dept.; Bretton Hall.

TROY, Ala.—H. Sachs, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

TROY, Ala.—H. Saks, general mdse; Wallick's.

WEST POINT, Ga.—L. Heyman & Co.; L. Heymann, dry goods; Collingwood.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; H. W. Rice, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 1,270 Broadway.

AMERICAN LADY WAISTS

If it's an American Lady it's a best seller. Bring all the sales punch and profit that ever can come to your Department. Sold to you at the lowest prices for the best values.

Cotton—$9 to $24 Doz.
Stouts—$12 to $18 Doz.
Silks—$18 Doz. to $3.75 Ea.
Stouts—$3.50 to $4.50 Ea.

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60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG 6301; Copenhagen 4002; reseda serge or exchange for navy. Greeley 4377.

AMERICAN 0936; all colors; quantity; cheap. B. R., 95 Times.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new suits and coats. Call with samples all week, 6th floor, 22 West 32d St.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, white; also granite cloth suiting, navy Copenhagen. C 67 Times.

JERSEYS.—We are open to buy jerseys in all colors. Gottlieb & Laiken, 38 W. 21st.

POPLINS.—American poplins or similar, in Copen. and Rose; also Amoskeag 3158 in tan and Copen. Greeley 4378.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for colors at the price. Charles Cohen & Bro., 113 West 17th.

POPLIN.—Wanted high shades for cash, W. Rubens, Mad. Sq. 7145.

SHANTUNG.—Open for 200 pieces Japanese at price. Joseph Rothbardt, 27 West 24th.

SUITS.—Looking at high-grade suits only. 109 West 26th St., 5th floor.

THORNDIKE CASIMERE.—We are in the market for 7 and 8 ounce Thorndike Casimere, spot for early delivery. We are also interested in every other kind of cotton and woolen piece goods for export. We have several large buyers in our office. Southern Export Corporation, 32 Broadway. Telephone Broad 2811.

VELOURS.—Stevens and taffetas wanted. Wiener Bros., 19 West 21st.

VELOUR and Poplin.—All shades. Gram, 6698.

Offerings to Buyers

CAMP COTS and Blankets for sale. 800 army camp cots, 400 telescopic camp cots, 1,400 camp cots, iron frame, canvas centre, spring hung; 270 folding camp cots, iron frame, canvas centre, spring hung; all full size; immediate delivery; all new and unused. Also blankets, 2,750 new, immediate delivery. Call or write J. M. Brown, Room 211, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHINCHILLAS.—Close out Hug Slagler white chinchillas; ¾, fine quality; cheap. Greeley 4378.

CORDUROY.—32 and 36 inch; cheap; also 9000; colors; reasonable. R. B., 24 Times.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

JEWELRY.—Jobs of jewelry; bargain. United Novelty Works, 235 Canal St.

PIECE GOODS, peau de cygnes, all shades; 100 pieces at 89 cents. Popular Priced Suit House, Chelsea 2709.

POPLINS.—Heavy silk poplins, 40-inch, 95c; exceptional bargains; staple colors. Greeley 4378.

SATIN CREPE DE CHINE, all colors, or in raw; immediate delivery in quantity. Address W 99 Times.

SERGE, French; Amoskeag 6122, Whitman 104, Amoskeag 8402, Andrews; reasonable. Greeley 4378.

SERGES.—Have all-wool Amoskeag serges, 56 inch and 36 inch quantity navy, wine, green, and brown. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

VELOURS, poplins and serges, chuddah cloth, shepherd checks; reasonable. 9811 Farragut.

VELOURS.—American, in high shades; will exchange for all shades poplin. Farr. 9930.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4@4¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Sports Neckwear Comes to Fore.

One of the present features of local business in women's neckwear is the extent to which buyers are taking merchandise of the sports variety. This naturally means that flat collars are in demand, and they are offered in a variety of materials and colors. Sometimes the whole collar is made of a colored material, while in other models the color is supplied by a fancy border. The leading shades include gray, green, tan, yellow rose, &c., while among the favored materials are Georgette crêpes and a variety of so-called sports silks, including pongees. Collars of the dress-up order run strongly to fine organdies, voiles, soft taffetas and Georgettes, and a profusion of filet lace trimming, both real and imitation, is seen. Some of the better collars make use of combinations of lace and embroideries. Collar and cuff sets and vestees are doing very well as a result of the vogue for tailored suits for Spring.

***

Demand for Veils Is Good.

The scarcity of foreign veils and veilings in this market, coupled with the existing uncertainty as to when local stocks of them can be replenished and the excellent demand for these goods generally, is giving domestic producers a chance to make hay with vengeance while the sun shines. And they are doing it, from all accounts. The current run on small hats is resulting in a splendid call for veils of the "chin" variety, and for narrow veilings in the piece. Those of the pattern order, which leave the vision unobstructed, are by the wearer the benefit of the dainty designs they embody, are especially active. Large, flowing veils have their adherents, too, and while there is some difference of opinion as to just how active these goods are at the moment, there seems to be no question but that trends of the trade that they will grow in favor as the season advances. Lighter colors are reported to be coming into more prominence. Tinsel and colored silk floss are much used in garnitures, and novelty borders continue to be a feature of the offerings of unusual things.

***

Wide Printcloths Sell Well.

The higher counts of wide printcloths came in for their share of buyers' attention here yesterday. The result was active business for delivery during this month and next on all of the construction above 39-inch 56-44s at the prices given below. Spot sales of 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s were also put through, and at higher prices than on Thursday. The former brought 7¼ cents, and the latter 6¾, though late contracts of 60-48s could be bought at an eighth under that figure. The mills were firmer in their price views all along the line. While business was done on sheetings and other coarse goods it was not of sufficient volume to attract a great deal of attention. Closing mill prices on spot printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s...10¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s...7¼c
39-inch, 72-76s... 9¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s...6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s... 8¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...6¼c
39-inch, 64-44s... 5¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s... 7¼c 27-inch, 64-60s....5¼c

***

Colored Cottons Very Firm.

Buyers of ginghams and other colored cottons who have been inclined to take with a grain of salt the things printed and said about the price firmness of these goods will doubtless be disagreeably surprised by the action taken by two of the leading staple gingham sellers of the country. In one case these goods have been withdrawn from the market, while in the other the price in staple patterns, has been advanced 50 per cent. a yard. It is believed in the trade that not the smallest factor entering into the advance is a stiffening of the color situation here, though there is a question as to why this situation should show material change just now in view of the increased output of domestic dyestuffs. Price firmness all the way through is more of a feature of the colored goods end of the trade than activity of demand, especially firm being outings. Dress ginghams and chambrays are not far behind, nor are denims.

***

What About Underwear Agents?

One of the interesting things that developed in the course of the knit goods selling agents' organization meeting on Thursday at the Arkwright Club was that the hosiery and sweater coat agents present outnumbered the underwear agents by about five to one. From this the question rose in the minds of some who were present as to whether the absence of the last-named was due to the fact that they had fewer things to worry about, or whether it was due to lack of time to attend, or just plain inertia. Another thing that came out at the meeting was that both good and bad times are hard on the selling agents. In 1907, it was pointed out, the jobbers canceled their orders wholesale," while in 1916, when business was booming, the mills either turned down dozens of orders from wholesale buyers or failed to make deliveries. In both years the selling agents lost commissions, in spite of the legal definition as to just when commissions are payable.

***

Marked Them Up Too Much.

Quite a little friction has been met with of late by importers entering mohair goods from manufacturers located at Bradford. Many of the prices at which the shippers invoiced the goods were regarded as too low by the port's appraising officials, and advances were made to bring up the fabrics to actual market values at dates of shipment. In other instances, importers themselves made advances when making entry. A rather curious circumstance revealed by some of the reappraisals just made by the Board of General Appraisers is that certain importers advanced their goods to values beyond those held by the board to represent selling prices abroad. It was explained yesterday that one of the reasons for the merchants marking up their goods above actual market prices was the handicap at this time of infrequent and delayed mails.

***

Say Export Orders Keep Up.

While local exporters of cotton goods were loath to say yesterday that there had been any marked falling off in orders since Germany laid out her new naval program, there was a disposition in certain quarters to look for a shrinkage of this business before very long. Since the breaking of relations with Germany orders have been received by local houses for certain cottons for use in Scandinavian countries, but how these goods can be shipped out is problematical. Failure to deliver them or goods already on order, it was pointed out, is very apt to result in a decrease in demand until the shipping situation clears up. The high cost of war risk insurance is another deterrent. With South America and the West Indies things are brighter, so far as shipping is concerned, but in the former visible signs of overbuying are told of. For the present some exporters appear perfectly willing to mark time.

Good Wool Firm at London Sale.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A miscellaneous assortment amounting to 5,800 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. Good wools were firm, but others moved irregularly. Queensland scoured sold at 4s 1d, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal greasy at 2s 2¼d. No sale will be held tomorrow or Monday.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., are preparing a profit-sharing plan, the details of which will be made public on April 10. All of the employes of the company in the manufacturing and sales departments will share in the plan, which will be effective from the first of the current year. The company has had the adoption of this plan under consideration for many months.

The accounts of the John Brash Company, Ashtabula, Ohio, and the Fourth Street Department Store, Portland, Ore., have been placed on the list of the efficient Buying Service, resident buyers, 1,123 Broadway. A. A. Jones is President and General Manager of the service.

Carl S. Dehnman, United States Consul at Santos, Brazil, will be in this city on Monday and Tuesday, and will make his headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Manufacturers and others interested in trade in southern Brazil may arrange for interviews with the Consul by applying to Edgar M. Dillon, commercial agent in charge of the bureau.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SAMUEL ARONSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Aronson, jeweler, 448 Fifth Avenue, by Bernard Wennik, $311; Adler & Henle, $225; Kauffer Bros., $162. Charles Harwood has been appointed receiver; bond, $2,500. Liabilities, $18,000, and assets, $10,000.

GREATER NEW YORK FURNITURE CO., 1,851 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel J. Stern. Harry Stern is President. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company by Samuel Simon, a creditor, for $500. Liabilities are $8,000; assets, $6,000.

MENDELL W. GREENBERG, 1,545 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $19,287, and no assets. Of the liabilities, $15,282 is a deficiency judgment in favor of Julius E. Sturgis.

OSMANSKY & CO.—David and Eva Osmansky have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,619 and assets $5,539. Frederick S. Edick has been appointed receiver; bond $8,000.

JAKOB HERSHKOVITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jakob Hershkovitz, manufacturer of clothes at 49 Avenue D, by Silas Bertin, $166; Max Kamisten, $150, and Adeline Fried, $225. It was alleged that he made an assignment to Henry S. Klein.

JOSEPH I. JONS of White Plains has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,438 and assets $1,897.

RESNICK, SHAPIRO & CO.—Judge Manton has appointed Stephen A. Manchester receiver for Resnick, trading as Resnick, Shapiro & Co., clothing manufacturer, at 57 East Eleventh Street, with a bond of $5,000. Liabilities, $100,000, with assets given $15,000 to $20,000.

HARVARD FILM CORPORATION.—Charles J. Crowly, receiver in bankruptcy for the Harvard Film Corporation, 729 Seventh Avenue, with $8,000, to continue business for five days. Assets are more than $8,000.

FRANK SEERY, builder, of 30 East Forty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $88,172 and assets $10,204.

JOSEPH I. FRANK, manufacturer of waistcoats, 4,077 Park Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,255, assets, $4,670.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 282 business failures during the week in the United States and 301 for the corresponding week of 1915, and 368, 558, 316, and 325 for the corresponding weeks of 1914, 1913, 1912, and 1911. In Canada 48 failures had 48 New England, 28; Southern, 76; Western, 60; Northwestern, and Far Western, 27. Canada had 16 against 28. In the United States during the week about 92 per cent. of the number of failures had $5,000 or less capital, and 6 per cent. of the total number of failures had less than $5,000 to $20,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Christian Iverson, a contractor, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here today. Liabilities, $17,684; assets, $700.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—The Vim Truck Company, Boston, has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of three creditors, whose claims aggregate $7,003.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—One of the few women entering bankruptcy for discharge from debts is Mary Berkowski, who has conducted a saloon here. She lists liabilities of $12,631.18, and assets of $14,283.97, with $31,395.36 declared exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Blanc, Joseph—The City of N. Y.....$337.42
Blitz, Adolph—Same.....337.42
Cimitti, Ferdinand—Same.....337.42
McVickar Gaillard Realty Co.—Same.....337.42
N. Y. Edison Co.—Same.....337.42
North & East River Terminal Co., Inc. —Same.....337.42
Stern, Morris S.—Same.....337.42
Shipley, Kay R.—Same.....337.42
Sugar Grove Oil Co.—Same.....337.42
Abramson, Samuel—Burns Bros.....105.33
Anna McNally, Inc.—R. Gruzburg.....1,593.03
Bernstein, Max A.—People, &c.....200.00
Braft, Carl—J. Wallach's Sons, Inc.....140.01
Bern, Minnie, Joseph Bern and Pauline Korn—A. Weisen.....120.15
Bergowitz, Samuel H.—H. Zieser.....118.10
Blackwell, Josiah L.—A. C. Douglass.....6,472.82
Brandt, David—Sterling Brass Co.....155.09
Brunner, Barnett, or Berel—L. Roossin.....241.37
Bisgyer, Emanuel—Manhattan Showcase Co.....186.86
Bellemore Holding Co., Inc., and Frederick Brown—Cleveland Holding Co. Inc.....523.40
Cohen, Ike—S. Kutnitzky.....126.35
Chandlee, Henry B.—E. W. Ludington.....116.84
Curcio, Salvatore—People, &c.....200.00
Connell, Alice H., Nix Sale—Same.....122.41
Crosney, Abraham—W. M. Musgrave.....711.22
Chaify, Harry, and Morris Bierman—H. Silverstein.....319.40
Bergen, Eugene A.—J. W. Stolts.....359.96
Di Menna, James—Bouker Contracting Co.....795.42
Drakes, George—People, &c.....200.00
Dimenna & De Paola, Inc.—Travelers' Ins. Co.....328.30
D. A. T. Realty Co., Giovanni Nista, Domenic A. Trotta, and Anne Bolognese —M. E. Cumming.....956.91
De Zaldo, Jack—Lake Placid Co.....181.76
Edelan, William J.—J. Seeman et al.....239.58
Krier, Ernest—National Printing and Engraving Co.....205.25
Friedman, Fannie—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....1,126.18
Fox, Victor S.—S. C. Lavin.....105.35
Fidelman, Cumming, and Morris Restaurant—Blue Valley Butter Co.....103.57
Field, Lillian V.—M. Hirshfeld.....2,479.58
Frudenheim, Morris—T. C. Wood.....267.53
Greene, Marion M.—Greenwald Printing Co., Inc.....225.61
Greater Jersey Land Assn.—A. Lublinecki et al.....889.25
Same—P. Lublinecki et al.....907.79
Hamel, Charles and Margaret—Bowker Fertilizer Co.....158.20
Haas, Allan H., by guardian—H. H. Newberry, costs.....114.12
Hartford City Paper Co.—I. E. Schorsch et al.....1,360.93
Henrich, Adam J., and Henry Sentker—Charles F. Biele & Sons Co.....102.00
Hawes, Francklyn W.—L. Klimarn et al.....300.00
Heselstine, Philip—E. F. Ranger.....1,190.28
H. W. Keen Co., Inc.—A. U. Zinke.....402.66
Harris, Herrman—L. B. Cohen.....616.70
Horowitz, Hyman, and 190th St. Holding Co.—B. Bloom et al.....605.70
Janus Vacuum Goods Co.—Polis Mfg. Co., Inc.....12,124.73
Koch, Abraham—L. Pierce, costs.....116.08
Koch, Harry, by guardian—Same.....113.74
Kelly, Edward—M. Mafbin.....170.67
Liefer, Joseph—M. S. Scheinman.....568.43
Lowman, Isaac—Prague, Ltd.....144.73
McMahon, Patrick—C. Murphy.....677.64
McKnight, E. Scott—M. L. Bruce et al.....4,763.48
Midwood Plumbing Co., Inc.—Sterling Brass Co.....103.59
Malerba, Proino V.—Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis in the State of New York, costs.....107.70
Magazine Program Co., Inc.—S. Pozarik.....332.22
Mastroyanni, Fred—S. Stein & Co.....375.53
McKinnon, John H.—W. Goebel.....648.91
Marlow, Walter O.—R. Mayer et al.....386.37
Same—R. Haas.....901.57 and 1,271.91
Nussbaum, Isidor—M. Braunstein.....540.08
Neuman, Elkin—E. Oxman.....178.65
New York Railways Co.—M. Mulvihill.....5,186.25
Same—M. Yudutz.....250.00
131st Street Improvement—New Amsterdam Casualty Co.....347.59
O'Brien, Thomas J.—Brooks Brothers.....124.25
O'Day, James A.—Star Realty Co., Inc.176.81
O'Brien, John F.—J. V. Sawyer.....181.15
O'Donnell, James M.—R. Webber et al.128.75
Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc.—L. S. Denderson.....2,640.29
Pennsylvania Specialty Co., Inc.—H. Pletze.....12,675.59
Parker, Jacob—L. Belmont.....214.72
Putnam, Nettie L.—H. L. Judd Co.....124.49
Parkside Realty Co., Inc., Hoyt John Robertson, and Isidor Reis—M. Walker.....1,063.51
Rogers, Lewis H.—H. F. Scheeling.....268.91
Rourke, James J.—M. L. Golbert et al.128.81
Rapid Floor Surfacing Co.—H. Fish....421.26
Rapid Floor Surfacing Co. and George T. Higgins—Same.....928.16
Rosenberg, Jerome—H. B. Saxe.....1,700.84
Roth, Joseph—S. Schechter.....114.55
Robinson, Filmore G.—John Wanamaker, N. Y.....201.45
Rachmann, Samuel—White Studios, Inc.484.94
Robbins, Wm. J., Aaron Meyers, and William Robbins—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....368.41
Shaw, W. Seymour—L. Schlechter et al.120.52
Schafer, Frank, and James F. Stahle—People, &c.....300.00
Siegel, Frederick and Ernest—J. Pollacks.....160.25
Salvin, Harry—Myles Realty Co.....costs.115.03
Star Exhibition Co., Inc., and Nathan Machat—S. Lachman et al.....392.41
San Pedro Lighting and Power Co.—M. E. Lardizabel.....11,448.49
Tappin, John F.—Franklin Simon & Co.101.53
Thompson, John M.—W. A. Wilder.....470.51
Weiss, Carrie, and Joseph Berkowitz —A. D. Epstein.....214.09
Walker, Isaac P., and Charles Malcolm Perret—W. D. Paddock.....2,045.45
Weyrhauser, Albert R.—West Side Bank.836.91
Wilsker, Pincus, by David Smoller—117.80
Paul Gerli & Co., Inc.

In Bronx County.

Beitch, Sam—Pearlman & Goldsmith Co.....202.22
Bedigen, Edward B., and John Odopiar —W. H. Reynolds.....541.72
Gase, John—Hood Tire Co., Inc.....106.42
Hoctor, Anna N.—J. Quinlan.....116.01
Hyatt, Augusta—I. T. Burden, Jr.....2,583.88
Kelly, Andrew J.—Burns Bros.....109.91
Logomarsino, Bartolomeo A.—Frascal.....287.22
Pound, George I.—R. S. Woodward, et al.....119.91
Parker, Jacob—L. Belmont.....214.72
Palmer, John J.—H. Wentz.....175.50
Washington Taxi Service—A. Barham..934.95
Same—R. Rosenbtum.....400.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Beach, Ralph H., and Chas. M. Van Tassell—S. Eichen, Nov. 20, 1911.....320.03
Burridge, Frank O.—C. O'Leary, June 21, 1897.....$261.28
Brunson, Randolph—T. A. Gillespie et al., Dec. 8, 1916.....136.70
Dunhill, John—J. D. H. Ridder, Nov. 13, 1901.....2,304.14
Elsing, Wm. F., Michael Armendinger, and Jacob Schaaf—White Tar Co., March 20, 1912.....250.11
Emville Holding Co., Inc., Henry Tureck, and Henry Schleichkorn—M. Melbin et al., Jan. 30, 1917.....319.91
Farrell, James G.—Walworth Mfg. Co., Feb. 1, 1917.....12,545.65
Farrell, James C., Kathryn A., and Margaret—Nason Mfg. Co., Feb. 1, 1917..540.84
Farrell, James C., and Kathryn A. Same, Feb. 1, 1917.....1,037.10
Mallenbeck, Harry C.—Lawyers Title and Trust Co., Jan. 25, 1917.....577.77
Kaplan, Gabriel—H. Mindlin et al., Oct. 16, 1913.....147.88
Lama, Antonio—Grassi Bros., Feb. 15, 1917.....2,000.00
Schomber, George, and Catherine Metzger—H. W. Ruth, April 7, 1911.....438.91
Schundler, Van Auken & Co.—A. H.

High Prices

Commodity prices have increased almost 60% within the past three years. The investor can partially offset this increase by securing a 6% return instead of 4% to 5%. We are offering

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a first mortgage bond of a company supplying an absolute necessity of sixteen different communities in three States.

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1st 5s, 1955
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Carefully Selected Bonds
For Investment
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MORGAN & FINLAY
Investment Securities
115 Broadway, New York
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New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Offerings Wanted
New Orleans Gt. No. R. R.
1st 5s, 1955
A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 Broadway New York

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
36 Broad St. New York
Equitable Trust Rights
Bankers Trust Co.
Telephone 1111 Broad.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sailing of American Ship Heartens Stock Market—Relief for Freight Congestion.

The news that the American Line passenger ship which had been held at Liverpool set sail two days ago for the United States found immediate response in the stock market. Prices had sagged further in the early trading, but the announcement that the American merchant marine was again represented on the high seas by at least one passenger vessel brought about more aggressive buying under which most of the active stocks moved forward, though without any great increase in activity.

The response made to this news may be indicative of the effect which would be exerted upon the stock market by the return of all American ships to active use. Probably only a relatively small part of the freight congestion could be directly traced to American ships not leaving American ports, but the country's practical submission to Germany's prohibition against American trade with the European belligerents has exerted a most depressing effect upon sentiment, and has left more or less free field to those traders who were ready, by exerting pressure upon the market, to carry prices lower. The Philadelphia's sailing from Liverpool was news of just the sort needed to bring about effective opposition to trading pressure of this kind. It was good news to the market, which was quick to reflect it.

Much more attention was given to this interesting event than to the news from Germany, part of which was interpreted in some quarters as indicating a disposition to avoid going to the length of forcing the United States into hostilities. The real issue, as most people in the financial district look at the matter, is not whether Germany does or does not speedily release Americans in Germany, but whether she will or will not in practice, so far as American ships and American lives are concerned, cancel her declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. Opinion is more divided on that question than it was, though the prevalent belief is that Germany's warfare will lead to so flagrant a violation of American rights that the American Government will be forced to offer all the protection it can to American ships, even at the risk of armed conflict with Germany.

In a secondary degree the market was helped by the news of the broad-scale co-operative plan which is being worked out for the relief of freight congestion on the railways. These plans seem to have reference primarily to a free movement of the necessities of life, but the efforts which railroads will make will not be limited to that traffic alone. Now that country-wide attention has been directed to the matter, enough co-operation may be obtained to assure a large measure of relief at an early date.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Rush for War Loan Leaves Money Market Bare of Supplies.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The final rush for the war loan left the money market bare of supplies today, necessitating borrowing from the Bank of England at 5½ per cent., and American balances commanded 5 per cent. Discount rates were correspondingly stiffer.

Business was only moderate on the Stock Exchange, but the tone was good. With the war loan lists closed the recent selling stopped and dealers marked up prices in anticipation of a revived demand. Gilt-edge securities and home rails were dearer and consols gained a point. Oil and shipping shares were strong and in most demand in the miscellaneous section, but American securities were neglected and featureless.

Trading Is Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2½ | Last 2½
Low ..... 2½ | Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days.... 4 @4¼ | Sixty days.... 4½
Ninety days.... 4¼@4½ | Ninety days.... 4½@4¾
Four months.... 4¼@4½ | Four months.... 4½@4¾
Five months.... 4¼@4½ | Five months.... 4½@4¾
Six months.... 4¼@4½ | Six months.... 4½@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.... 3½@ 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.... 4
4 to 6 months.... 4 @4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.... 4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	.00
Cables	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76½	.00
Francs—				
Demand	5.85	5.85	5.85	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.00	68.00	68.00	+0.31¼
Cables	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½	+0.37½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close Demand or Cables.
London	4.8665	4.75¾	4.76¼
Paris	5.1825	5.85	5.83¾
Berlin	95.28	68.00	68.12½
Austria	20.26	11.00	11.03
China—			
Hongkong		58.00	58.10
Peking		94.00	94.12½
Shanghai		89.00	89.12½
Greece	19.295	20.00	20.05
Holland	40.10	*40.56¼	40.62½
India—			
Bombay		32.25	32.37½
Calcutta		32.25	32.37½
Italy	4.1826	7.24½	7.33¾
Japan—			
Kobe		50.75	50.87½
Yokohama		50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands	50.00		
Manila		50.12½	50.25
Russia	51.35	28.60	28.70
Scandinavia—	26.10		
Copenhagen		27.85	27.45
Stockholm		29.45	29.55
Christiania		27.90	29.00
Spain	19.205	21.10	21.20
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	44.75	44.87½
Rio	32.44	23.62½	23.75
Switzerland	5.1826	5.01⅛	5.00¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅛	$4.70⅝	$4.68½

*Plus ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $491,998,866; balance, $32,820,517; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $595,777; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $11,518,588.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38¼d, unchanged; in New York, 78⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 60⅜@63⅜c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	49.50	50.50	50.00	52.00
Lead	10.00	..	9.25	9.75
Spelter	10.50	..	10.62½	..
Antimony	29.00	30.00	28.00	30.00
Quicksilver	$140.00	..	$140.00	..
Aluminum	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	31.50	32.00	31.50	32.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 34½@35c, carload lots, first quarter, 1917; 33@34c, second quarter, 1917, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Thursday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	140	0	0	140	0	0
Copper, futures	136	0	0	136	0	0
Tin, spot	196	0	0	196	10	0
Tin, futures	197	10	0	198	15	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	335,450	412,433	150,574
Year to date	26,215,759	24,883,809	8,459,351

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
94	97	100	Acme Tea 1st pf.x d..	96	96	96	96	+2⅝
15½	17	100	Advance Rumely.....	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
31	35	100	Advance Rumely pf..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— 1¼
68	70	300	Ajax Rubber.....	69	69	68¾	68¾	— 1¼
7¼	8	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines..	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7	7¼	100	Alaska Juneau.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24½	25	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	24½	24½	24½	24½	— 1¾
82½	83	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	81½	82½	81	82½	+1
90	90¾	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem..	86	90	86	90	+4
43¾	44	100	Am. Banknote.....	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
89	89⅝	9,100	Am. Beet Sugar x d..	90½	90⅝	88⅝	89	— ⅝
43	43¼	1,200	Am. Can.....	43	43⅜	43	43	....
62	62⅛	300	Am. Car & Fdry.....	62	62	62	62	— ⅛
11½	12	100	Am. H. & Leath pf..	12	12	12	12	....
62	62½	100	Am. H. & Leath pf..	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ⅞
25¼	26	300	Am. Ice Securities...	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	....
17⅝	18¼	300	Am. Linseed.....	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	51¾	300	Am. Linseed pf.....	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
69½	70	900	Am. Locomotive.....	70	70	69½	69⅝	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	100	Am. Malt cfs. of d...	7	7	7	7	....
47	49	100	Am.Malt pf.cfs.of d..	49	49	49	49	+ 2½
96⅜	..	2,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	96¾	97	96	97	+1
99	99½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A..	99	99	99	99	....
96¼	96½	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B..	95½	96¼	95½	96	+ ⅛
130	140	200	Am. Snuff.....	142	142	142	142	+7
103	108	100	Am. Snuff pf. new....	103	103	103	103	— 4½
59	59¼	100	Am. Steel Foundries....	59	59	59	59	....
108¼	109¾	600	Am. Sugar Ref.....	108	100	108	108¼	+1
124½	125	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ¼
104¾	105	400	Am. Tob. pf. new....	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	— ⅛
47	47½	500	Am. Woolen.....	47¾	47½	47	47	— ¼
36	36⅞	900	Am. Zinc L. & S.....	35½	36¼	35½	35¾	+ ¼
85	86⅞	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf..	85	85	85	85	— 1
76	76¼	6,600	Anaconda Copper.....	75¼	76⅜	75	76	+1¼
71½	72⅜	300	Associated Oil.....	72	72½	72	72½	+1½
102⅜	102½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F..	102¼	102½	102¼	102⅜	+ ⅛
90½	90⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf..	90⅜	90½	90⅜	90½	....
..	..	100	At., Birm. & At.....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
111	115	100	Atlantic Coast Line..	111¾	114	111¾	113⅞	+ ⅜
95	95⅜	3,200	At., Gulf & W. I.....	93⅜	95⅜	93⅜	95½	+2½
54⅞	56	400	At., Gulf & W. I.pf..	55	55	55	55	— ⅜
52	53	900	Baldwin Loco.....	53	53½	52¼	52¼	+ ⅞
76⅝	76½	800	Baltimore & Ohio....	76⅛	76⅞	75⅞	76⅛	+ ⅜
73½	74¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf....	74	74	74	74	+ ¾
19½	24	300	Beth. Steel rights....	19½	20	19½	20	....
119	124	300	Beth. S. class B w.i..	119½	119½	119½	119½	—2½
125	128	100	Beth. Steel pf.....	125	125	125	125	....
67¾	68	20	Bklyn Rapid Tran....	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	....
96	103	10	Brown Shoe pf.....	100	100	100	100	....
9	16	200	Bruns. Ter. & R. S..	9	9	9	9	....
114¼	114½	2,500	Burns Brothers.....	110½	114¾	110¼	114½	+4¾
45¼	45⅝	1,900	Butte & Superior	44¾	45½	44¾	45¼	+ ¾
23½	24¼	2,000	California Petrol.....	23	24¾	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
53	54½	600	California Pet. pf....	53½	54	53½	53½	+1¾
151¼	152	3,900	Canadian Pacific.....	152	152½	150½	152	+ ½
84	86	17,700	Central Leather Co..	86	86½	84¾	85⅝	+ ⅛
112¼	113	200	Central Leather pf..	112¼	112⅞	112¼	112⅞	+ ⅝
..	..	200	Cerro de Pasco.....	39¼	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
94	98	100	Chandler Motor.....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¾
58½	59	500	Chesapeake & Ohio..	*58⅞	59	58⅝	59	+ ½
15	18	100	Chicago & Alton.....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	—1⅛
90¼	..	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	90¼	90¼	79¾	80¼	— ¾
118	119	720	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	119	119	118¾	118¾	— ¼
11½	11½	1,000	Chi. & Northwest....	116¾	118	116½	118	—2
172½	..	300	Chi. & Northw. pf....	172½	172¼	172½	172¼	+2½
..	..	600	Chi., R. I. & P. t. r..	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
21⅞	22¼	1,400	Chile Copper.....	21⅞	22¼	21¾	22	+ ⅛
54	54¼	2,100	Chino Copper.....	53¾	54¼	53¾	54	+1
44⅜	44¾	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron....	43¾	44⅞	43¾	44⅜	+1⅛
39	39⅜	500	Columbus Gas & El..	39	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ¾
119½	122	1,100	Consolidated Gas.....	119½	122	119¾	122	+1
121½	..	100	Consol. Gas, Balt....	121½	121½	121½	121½	+1½
91	92¼	400	Continental Can.....	91	92¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
20½	21⅝	3,200	Corn Products Ref..	20½	21⅝	20½	21¼	+ ½
101	102	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	101	101	101	101	+ ½
64⅜	65	6,100	Crucible Steel.....	64½	65⅜	64	64⅞	+1
39	40⅜	21,300	Cuba Cane Sugar.....	39	40⅜	38	40⅜	+2½
87½	89	800	Cuba Cane Sug. pf..	87½	89⅜	87⅛	89	+1
160	170	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	160	160	160	160	....
101	105	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf..	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ½
140	142	400	Delaware & Hud.....	139	140	140	140	....
28	29¼	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf....	30	30	29	29	....
..	..	400	Det. Edison rights...	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
..	..	400	Distillers' Secur.....	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
25½	26	400	Dome Mines x d.....	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
20½	20¾	3,000	Erie	28¼	28¼	25⅝	28	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	100	Erie 1st pf.....	35¾	38⅜	38¾	38¾	+1⅝
25⅛	26	300	Federal M. & S. pf...	44	44½	44	44½	+1⅝
31	32½	100	Gaston, W. & W.....	32	32	32	32	+2
235	250	100	General Chemical....	250	250	250	250	+1
163	165	400	General Electric.....	164	164½	164	164½	+1½
104	104½	5,400	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	103	105	101½	104	+ ⅜
87⅞	88¼	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	88	88	88	88	— ¼
55	56	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	55	55	55	55	— ⅞
109	110	100	Goodrich pf.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ½
84	88	300	Granby Consol.....	83	85	83	85	+4
113¼	113	1,400	Great Northern pf...	112¾	112⅞	112½	112⅝	+ ⅛
315	313¾	400	G. N. Ore ctfs. or o. p.	314	314¾	314	314¾	+ ⅝
41	48	200	Greene-Cananea.....	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
110	113	400	Gulf States Steel....	112	112	111	112	+1
103½	107	100	Gulf States S.ist pf..	104	104	104	104	+1
101	102	700	Illinois Central.....	101	101¼	101	101½	+ ⅛
55¼	55¾	5,100	Inspiration Copper...	55¼	55⅞	54⅞	55½	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	200	Interboro Consol....	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
63	63¼	200	Interboro Con. pf....	63	63¾	63	63¼	+1¼
24⅝	24⅞	11,200	Int. Mer. Marine....	23	24⅞	23	24⅝	+1⅝
69¼	69½	20,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	67⅝	70	67¼	69¼	+2
40½	41	400	Int. Nickel.....	40½	41	40⅜	41	....
38⅜	38	2,400	Int. Paper.....	36½	38¾	36¼	38¼	+3
97¼	97½	1,000	Int. Paper pf.....	97	97¾	96⅞	97½	+ ¼
55	55	100	Kan. City South. pf..	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
53	55	500	Kelly Springf. Tire..	53	53¾	53	53	+ ¼
90	95	100	Kelly Springf. T. pf..	91½	91½	91½	91¼	....
43½	43¾	3,300	Kennecott Copper....	42⅜	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅝
..	..	1,600	K.Co. E.L. & P. rgts..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	1,000	Lackawanna Steel....	76	76	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
71⅝	72¼	2,500	Lehigh Valley.....	72	72⅜	70⅞	71½	— ⅝
123½	126	100	Louis. & Nash.....	126	126	126	126	+3¼
89⅝	90	1,000	Mackay Cos.....	88½	89½	88½	89½	+2¼
127½	128	400	Manhattan Elev.....	127½	128	127½	128	....
71	72	100	Manhattan Shirt.....	72	72	72	72	—1
54	55	2,400	Maxwell Motors	54	55¼	53⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
67	68	300	Max. Motors 1st pf..	67	67¼	67	67¼	—1¼
35	35	400	Max. Motors 2d pf....	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
85½	87⅝	8,500	Mexican Petroleum...	85½	87⅝	84⅝	86¾	+1
37	37⅜	800	Miami Copper	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	....
..	..	300	Mo. Kan. & Texas....	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	....
10⅜	10⅝	500	Mo. Pacific t r.....	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅜
28	28	500	Mo. Pacific w i.....	28	28	28	28	—1
96⅜	96⅞	100	Montana Power	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	— ¼
80¾	82	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit....	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	— ⅛
80¼	82	20	Do., odd lots.....	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	— ⅛
32¼	32½	3,500	Nat. Enam. & St.....	32	32⅜	32	32½	+ ⅛
54½	55⅜	100	National Lead	54½	54½	54½	54½	....
23⅞	24	800	Nevada Con. Cop....	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
140	141¼	300	N. Y. Air Brake.....	142½	142½	141¼	141¼	—6¼
94	95¼	5,400	N. Y. Central.....	94	95½	94	95	+1⅝
38	38⅜	10,600	N. Y., N. H. & H....	38	38⅜	38	37¾	—1⅛
23⅜	23⅝	200	N. Y. Ont. & West....	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
26½	27	330	Norfolk Southern....	26½	26½	26	26	—2½
129	130	200	Norfolk & Western..	129	129	128⅞	128⅞	— ⅛
103	103¼	400	Northern Pacific	103½	103¼	103	103	— ½
98	99½	1,300	Ohio Cities Gas.....	98	99	97¼	98½	+1½
52¾	52⅞	2,700	Ohio Fuel Supply....	52¼	53¼	52¼	52¾	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	100	Ontario Mining.....	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
97½	99½	200	Owens Bottle Mach....	99	99	99	99	+2
22¼	23½	1,100	Pacific Mail	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
29	31	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
54⅜	55¾	1,300	Penn. R. R.....	54⅝	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	....
90	90¾	1,000	People's Gas, Chi....	88⅜	90⅛	88	90¼	—1
70	100	100	Pere M. pr. pf. w i..	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
38	38½	200	Philadelphia Co.....	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
44½	44¾	1,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d..	44½	44¾	44	44¾	+ ⅜
74	75¼	200	Pressed Steel Car....	75	75	75	75	+ ¾
46	47	1,400	Railway Steel Spr....	46	46	46	46	....
23	24¼	2,100	Ray Con. Copper.....	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
53½	54	600	Reading 1st pf.....	53½	54	53½	53½	+1¾
152½	153¼	3,900	Reading or Pf.....	152	153½	150½	152	+ ½
86	86½	17,700	Rep. Iron & Steel....	86	86½	84¾	85⅝	+ ⅛
21	21½	400	St. Louis & San F....	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
93	93¾	600	Southern Pacific	93	93¾	93	93¾	+ ⅜
178	180	100	So. Porto Rico Sug..	178	178	178	178	—1
28¼	28¾	4,300	Southern Railway....	28¼	28¾	27¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
102½	103¼	3,200	Studebaker Co.....	101¼	104	100¾	103	+2
104	107	200	Studebaker Co. pf...	106	106	106	106	....
47½	49	100	Stutz Motor.....	48	48	48	48	....
15	15⅝	100	Tenn. C. & C.....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	....
221	222	8,000	Texas Co.....	216⅝	222	215½	221	+4¼
..	..	200	Tex. Co. sub. cfs. t p..	218	219	218	219	—12
..	..	300	Texas & Pacific.....	16½	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅛
..	..	500	Third Avenue	37½	40	37½	40	+4
..	..	400	Tobacco Products....	52⅜	52¾	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅜
42	42	100	Transue & Wms.....	42	42	42	42	— ⅝
104	105	100	Underwood Typew....	104	105	104	105	+4⅝
94	95¼	200	Un. B. & P. Co. new..	94	95¼	94	95¼	+ ¼
137½	138	3,600	Union Pacific	137½	137¾	136¾	137½	+ ¼
..	..	100	Union Pacific pf....	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
104	104	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf...	104	104	104	104	....
97¾	97¾	900	United Cigar Stores..	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	— ⅛
138	139¾	1,100	United Fruit	138	139¾	138	139	+ ½
20¼	20¾	200	U. S. Express	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
128	128	100	U. S. Ind'l Alco.....	128	124	122¼	123¾	+ ½
53	53	100	U. S. Rubber.....	53	53	51½	53	+ ⅛
54¾	55	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M....	54¾	55	54¾	55	....
105½	105⅞	48,700	U. S. Steel.....	105½	105⅞	105	105⅝	+1
117½	117¾	800	U. S. Steel pf.....	117½	117¾	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107⅞	10,400	Utah Copper	106½	108⅛	106½	107⅞	+ ⅞
21	21	200	Utah Securities	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
112	112	50	Va.-Car. Chem. pf...	112	112	112	112	....
48	48½	900	Wabash pf. A.....	48	48½	47⅝	48½	+1
25	25⅞	100	Wabash pf. B.....	25	25⅞	25	25	+ ⅛
23	23¾	300	Western Maryland....	23	23	23	23	— ¼
50¼	50½	6,300	West. E. & M. x r....	50¼	50½	50	50¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	2,000	W. & L. E. w i.....	16¾	17¼	16⅝	17½	+ ⅛
60	61½	200	Wilson & Co.....	61	61¾	61	61½	+1¼
32⅞	33	1,900	Willys-Overland	32⅝	33⅜	32½	33	+1
98	98¼	200	Willys-Overland pf...	98¼	98¼	98	98	+1
47¼	48¼	700	Wisconsin Central...	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅝	— ⅛
142	145	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	143½	143½	143½	143¼	— ½
53	55	200	Worth. Pump pf. B..	53	53	53	53	....

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.40	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.30	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.12	4.62
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'28	5	4.65	4.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	6	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.35	4.

We offer and recommend

Imperial Oil

(Standard Oil Group)

Of $22,000,000 capital stock, 80% is held in Treasury of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. In 1915, the Imperial Oil Co. distributed to shareholders 100% stock dividend. The Company's operations virtually control the markets of the British Isles, Canada, etc. Its refining and production capacity have been taxed to the utmost since the inception of the war. Current earnings are understood to have been very large.

Particulars and price on request

Douglas Fenwick & Co.

34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John

"How To Handle An Investment Account"

This helpful article is among a dozen others in the current issue of THE INVESTMENT WEEKLY. Others are "BROTHERHOODS vs. INVESTORS," by Prof. Johnson; "ORDNANCE STOCKS," "TERMINAL BONDS," "CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN," "B. F. GOODRICH," "ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE COMPANY." This issue and the next 13 for a dollar bill.

42 Broadway, *Dept. A* New York

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Efficient Service in all Trusteeship business

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.

Equipment Gold Notes—Series E.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company has elected to redeem on April 1, 1917, at par and accrued interest to date of Redemption, $690,000 principal amount of Equipment Gold Notes, Series E, being 690 notes of the par value of $1,000 each of said Railway Company, issued under Agreement of Conditional Sale, dated April 1, 1914, with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and that notes bearing the following numbers have been designated for redemption:

613	653	802	969	1118	1256	1412	1564
617	655	803	972	1120	1258	1414	1566
618	656	804	973	1121	1260	1410	1567
619	657	809	975	1122	1263	1418	1571
622	659	810	978	1123	1264	1419	1574
623	662	811	979	1124	1268	1420	1576
624	663	813	980	1125	1268	1421	1577
625	664	814	981	1126	1269	1422	1578
626	665	815	988	1127	1270	1425	1579
582	666	816	995	1128	1272	1426	1580
533	667	818	997	1129	1275	1428	1581
534	668	819	998	1130	1276	1432	1582
536	669	820	999	1132	1278	1436	1585
537	670	821	1000	1133	1279	1437	1587
538	673	824	1002	1134	1280	1438	1591
540	674	826	1004	1135	1281	1439	1592
541	680	829	1007	1136	1283	1440	1593
542	681	830	1008	1139	1287	1441	1594
543	683	831	1009	1141	1288	1442	1596
544	692	838	1011	1142	1289	1446	1597
545	693	839	1012	1143	1290	1447	1599
548	694	841	1013	1144	1293	1448	1600
549	695	842	1014	1148	1302	1449	1601
551	696	843	1015	1151	1303	1450	1602
553	697	844	1017	1152	1305	1451	1604
554	698	845	1018	1153	1306	1454	1605
555	702	847	1020	1154	1307	1455	1607
556	704	849	1021	1155	1308	1456	1608
559	705	851	1022	1158	1309	1459	1611
561	706	853	1024	1160	1310	1460	1614
562	707	854	1025	1164	1311	1462	1615
563	708	870	1026	1165	1315	1466	1616
564	710	872	1028	1167	1316	1467	1620
565	713	873	1029	1168	1318	1469	1621
566	717	874	1030	1169	1322	1470	1623
567	718	876	1031	1171	1323	1471	1626
568	720	877	1032	1172	1324	1472	1627
569	722	878	1033	1174	1325	1475	1628
573	724	879	1035	1176	1326	1476	1629
576	725	880	1037	1178	1327	1477	1630
577	726	881	1038	1180	1332	1478	1631
578	727	884	1040	1181	1333	1481	1633
580	728	887	1041	1182	1335	1486	1635
581	730	889	1042	1183	1336	1487	1638
582	731	891	1043	1184	1338	1488	1637
584	732	893	1046	1185	1339	1489	1638
585	733	894	1048	1186	1344	1490	1639
587	735	895	1050	1187	1345	1491	1640
588	736	896	1051	1190	1346	1493	1642
589	737	897	1053	1192	1347	1494	1643
590	738	898	1054	1194	1348	1498	1644
592	739	899	1056	1195	1351	1499	1645
593	740	900	1059	1196	1352	1500	1646
601	742	901	1060	1197	1353	1502	1650
602	743	902	1063	1202	1357	1505	1653
603	745	904	1067	1203	1358	1506	1655
604	747	905	1069	1205	1359	1507	1656
607	749	906	1071	1208	1360	1510	1657
609	750	907	1072	1212	1361	1511	1659
611	753	908	1073	1213	1362	1514	1660
612	754	911	1075	1215	1364	1518	1662
615	756	918	1076	1216	1365	1519	1665
616	759	914	1078	1217	1366	1521	1667
617	760	916	1079	1221	1368	1525	1668
618	762	920	1080	1222	1370	1526	1670
622	768	924	1081	1224	1373	1527	1671
624	764	925	1082	1225	1374	1529	1672
626	766	927	1083	1226	1375	1531	1673
627	767	928	1085	1228	1378	1535	1674
629	768	929	1086	1229	1379	1538	1675
630	769	930	1088	1231	1380	1539	1677
631	771	937	1089	1232	1384	1541	1680
632	772	940	1091	1233	1386	1542	1681
635	773	943	1091	1235	1387	1543	1682
636	779	946	1092	1236	1388	1544	1685
637	783	951	1093	1237	1390	1545	1686
638	784	952	1094	1238	1392	1546	1687
640	787	953	1095	1239	1393	1549	1689
641	790	958	1096	1242	1394	1551	1690
642	791	959	1099	1243	1396	1552	1695
643	792	961	1101	1247	1399	1555	1698
643	793	962	1102	1248	1401	1556	
647	794	964	1106	1249	1402	1557	
649	795	965	1109	1250	1403	1558	
650	796	968	1110	1251	1405	1561	
651	800	967	1112	1253	1408	1562	
652	801	968	1118	1255	1411	1563	

The notes bearing the above numbers will be redeemed at the aforesaid price on presentation and surrender thereof (with all coupons maturing after the first day of April, 1917, attached) on the first day of April, 1917, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Said notes will cease to draw interest from the first day of April, 1917.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

By ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the agreement endorsed upon the Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds of Savannah River Power Company, Georgia Railway and Power Company has elected to purchase for cash, at par and accrued interest, on April 1, 1917, each and all of the said Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds of Savannah River Power Company, aggregating Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand ($350,000) Dollars par value, now outstanding, issued under and secured by the Refunding Mortgage, dated October 1, 1911, executed by Savannah River Power Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee, to secure a total authorized issue of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand ($2,500,000) Dollars par value Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Payment in cash at par, with interest accrued to April 1, 1917, will be made upon presentation of said bonds at the office of Columbia Trust Company, formerly Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York City, on or after March 31st, 1917. Said bonds should be delivered for redemption or payment to the Columbia Trust Company, formerly Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York City, on March 31st, 1917. No further interest will accrue on any of said bonds after April 1, 1917.

This notice is published once a week for six successive weeks in a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, in accordance with the requirements of the agreement endorsed on the said bonds.

Atlanta, Georgia, February 15, 1917.

GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY, By I. S. MITCHELL, JR., Treasurer.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.

Notice is hereby given that second mortgage bonds of the following numbers, aggregating Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000), have been designated by lot for payment under the terms of the mortgage:

BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

4	25	62	75	98	115	162	178	187
15	29	82	102	110	146	166	180	188
19	30	85	86	103	142	167	181	189
23	45	66	87	110	146	172	184	
24	49	67	95	111	152	173	186	

BONDS OF $500 EACH.

254	278	281	318	334	346	368		
256	280	300	332	341	359	377		

Said bonds will be paid, with interest, on March 1st, 1917, upon presentation, with all unpaid coupons, at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, No. 54 Wall Street, upon which date interest will cease to accrue. SAMUEL SLOAN, Treasurer.

New York, January 22, 1917.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.

Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
1,475	Cities Service	276	273	274	275
1,200	Cities Service pf.	90	89¾	89½	90
10	Interstate Electric pf.	94	94	90	95
100	Republic Ry. & Light	47½	47¼	47	47¾

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric P.	25	28	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	96
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	80	85	Illinois Traction	..	46
American Cities pf.	34	37	International Tracting.	49	51
American Gas	116	121	International Trac. pf.	90	92
Am. Gas & Electric	140	144	Interstate Electric	50	42
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	51	52	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Am. Light & Traction	357	360	Mississippi River Pow.	10	11¼
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	114	Miss. River Pow. pf.	38	41
Am. Power & Light	86¾	87½	Northern Ohio Electric.	41	44
Am. Power & Light pf.	92	93	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79	81½
Am. Public Utilities	37	41	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	10	15
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	68	74	Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	55	60
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	67	70	Northern States Power.	102½	103
Am. W. W. & E.	10¼	11	North. States Pow. pf.	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. part.	24	27	Northern Texas Elec.	60	..
Appalachian Power	3	8	Northern Ry. Ill. pf.	83½	87½
Appalachian Power pf.	38	40	Ozark Pow. & Water.	44	45
Carolina Power & Lt.	42	45	Pacific Gas & Electric.	64¼	65
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	101	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	92½	93
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75	Pine Bluff Co.	97	100
Central States Elec.	15	17	Puget Sound Traction.	27	30
Cent. States Elec. pf.	73	75	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	70	..
Colorado Power	29	31	Public Service Inc. pf.	83	86
Colorado Power pf.	100	101	Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	75	76
Commonwealth P. & L.	58	59	Sierra Pac. Pow. pf.	75	..
Com'wealth P. & Lt. pf.	81½	82	Southern Cal. Edison.	93	95
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	108
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	South. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99	Standard Gas & Elec.	12	14
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Standard G. & El. pf.	38½	39
Eastern Texas Electric	62	66	Tampa Electric	122	127
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80½	82	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	8	9¼
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	40	42
Electric Properties	63	67	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	98	100
El Paso Electric	120	..	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..	United Gas & El. 1st pf.	75	79
Empire Properties	63	67	United Light & Rys.	46	48
Empire D. Electric	88	92	Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st pf.	75¾	76¾
Federal Light & Trac.	14	15	Western Power	17	19
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	52	55	Western Power pf.	68	..
Galveston-Houst. Elec.	34	37	West. Penn. pf.	105	107
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325			

BONDS.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19..	98½	99½	I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99		102
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s.	79½	81	Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93		98
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.	90		95
Cent. Ill. Light 5s.	95	97	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92		96½
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932	88	92	Middle West U. 6s, '25.	98		99
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½		100
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	88	90	Miss R. P. Co. 1st 5s.	76		77
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27.	79	83	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	93		95
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.	..	101	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31.	83		87
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	98	99	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	100		101
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.	96	99	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	96½		98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	90	95	Nor. Tex. El. col. 5s, '41	92		96½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½		102
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42.	91	94	O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95		98
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s, 97	99	..	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	87		90
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	..	Portland Gas & Elec. 5s.	99		101
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	92	95	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.,	90	..	
El Paso Electric 5s....	96	99	Seattle Elec. con. 5s...	93½		97
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26.	99½	100½	Stan. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94		98
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	95	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1959...	98		99
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35.	90	101	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s.	97		98
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	89	90	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26.	111		113
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '26.	98	100	U. S. Ry. & Light 6s, 1923..	96		98
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98½	..	Western Power 1st 5s.	99		100
			West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½		93½
			West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	99		100
			Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24..	99		100

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 361,460 shares of stocks and $438,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 30,555; railroads, 200; oils, 84,435, and mining, 246,270. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡AetnaExplo.	5⅝	4½	4½
3,800	A. Sum. Tob.	26¼	25¼	25
100	A. Wr. Paper.	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Can. Nat. Gas	¾	¾	¾
700	Carwen Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾
25	Cities Service	27½	27½	27½
10	Em'sonPhon.	10	10	10
100	‡Joplin Ore Spelter, new	31	31	31
500	‡LakeTor. Ir.	9	8⅝	8¾
200	‡ Do. 1st pf.	9	9	9
100	‡Lima Loco.	58	58	58
50	‡LukensSteel			
	1st pf.	99	99	99
500	Marco. of Am.	2½	2¼	2¼
200	Maxim Muni.	2½	2¼	2½
6,400	Midv. Steel..	54½	53⅝	54¼
450	Mitchell Mot.	49¼	47¾	47¾

RAILROAD.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡R. L., w. i.	34½	34½	100

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	Ind. P. L.	105	105
100	Std. O. N.Y.	298	295

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

300	Alcoken Oil, a pros.	2	2
4,500	‡Am. Oil	24	22
600	‡Bar. O. & G.	3	2⅞
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	14¾	14¼
2,000	‡Esmeralda Oil Corp.	2	2
300	‡Federal Oil	5	4⅞
2,200	‡Int. Petrol.	12¾	12¼
1,800	Kenova Oil, a pros.	¾	⅞
2,000	‡Mer. Oil	19	18½
2,500	Metrop. Pet.	2¼	2¼
200	‡Mid-Cont. C. O. & E.	12⅝	12⅝
5,000	‡‡M'west O.	69	68
1,000	‡‡Do pf.	90	90
300	‡Mon. Oil	½	½

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	A.-B. Col. M	⅞	½
6,800	A. Mines Cp.	1¼	1⅛
2,500	‡A. S. Cons.	31	27
1,100	‡Ariz. Ch.	⅝	⅝
600	‡Ariz. C'd's.	⅝	⅝
12,500	‡Atlanta	14½	14
1,200	Big Jim	1⅛	1⅛
2,200	Big Ledge Co.	4¼	4¼
9,400	‡Bisbee Cop., a prospect	1½	1⅜
2,000	‡Boston C'k	1¾	1¾
21,000	Bu. of Mines	77	69
2,800	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅜	1¼
800	Buffalo M.	1½	1½
800	Butte C. & Z. Y. L. cfs.	9⅛	8¾
200	Calizonea M.	¾	¾
2,300	‡‡Caledonia	59	57
7,700	‡Cal. & J.	1¾	1⅝
500	Cam. Con.	1¾	1¾
500	Carlisle M.	5½	5½
4,000	Con. A. Sm.	2¼	2¼
600	‡Con.-Home	⅝	⅝
1,000	Cres. C. G.	6¼	6¼
200	‡Dex. Mines	¼	¼
200	Dun.-Ar. C., a prospect	1½	1½
5,000	Elk Con.	14	14
1,800	‡Emma Con.	1⅞	1⅞
100	F. Nat. Cop.	8	8
500	‡Gold D. C.	⅝	⅝
1,200	‡Gold. Con.	66	65
1,000	‡Gt. Bend.	8	8
3,000	‡G'm'ster M.	1½	1½
12,000	HargravesM.	21	20
2,000	Hecla Min.	7¾	7¾
1,750	Howe Sound.	6⅝	6½
2,300	Insp. Needles C. (a pr.)	⅝	⅝
200	‡Jer. Vic. Ext.	½	½
1,000	Jer. V. (a pr.)	1¼	1¼
7,500	‡Jim Butler	81	79
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	30	29
150	Kerr Lake..	5	5
7,500	‡Kewanaa	19½	18½
1,100	Lorna B. M. (a pros.)	1¼	1¼
500	‡‡Loon Lake	55	50
1,000	Louis. Con.	85	85
2,000	Maxima Cop.	51	50
2,500	‡Magma Ch'r	⅝	½

BONDS.

$1,000	‡C. Oil 6s.	106¾	106¾
9,000	‡F. Mun. 6s	95½	95½
50,000	‡Mid. S. 5s.	96½	95¾
8,000	‡Russian G. new 5½s.	85¼	85
10,000	‡Rus. G. 6s.	95¼	95
10,000	‡Sin. O. 6s.	110¾	110¼
$50,000	‡U. S. Rub. new 5s.	95	94½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Notes.—Thursday 500 Rice Oil sold at ⅞.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Br. Mfg.	5	10	5	10
Do pf.	20	30	20	30
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Sum. Tob. pf.	75	80	75	80
Atlan. Steel.	125	132	125	132
Am. Int. Corp.	50½	51	49	50½
Butt.-Judson.	52	58	52	58
Br.-A. T. Co., ordinary	19	20	19	20
Br.-A. T. Co., ord. Bearer.	18	19	18	19
Car Lt. & P.	2¼	3	2½	3
Cal. Packing.	36	37	36	37
Chevro. Mot.	98	104	98	104
Erickson W.	31	33	31	33
Fall Motors.	7	9	7	9
G. A. Tank C.	54	60	54	60
Grant Mo. Car.	7	9	7	9
Has. & Mark.	33½	38½	33½	38½
Hart Bell.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Holly Sugar	42	44	42	44
Do pf.	96	97	96	97½
Hupp M. Car.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Int. A. & F.	23	24	23	24
Int. Rubber.	11¼	12	11½	12
Kath. Brs. pf.	3	4	3	4
K. T. & R. pf.	13	15	13	15
S. S. Kresge.	12¾	13¼	12½	13¼
Leh. V. C. S.	97	100	97	100
Lukens Steel.	38	41	30	36
Man. Transit.	½	¾	½	¾
Mar. Arms pf.	33	38½	33	33½
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Nat. Auto.	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Ship.	36½	38	36½	38
Old Col. Choc.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Peer. T. & M.	14	19	14	19
Poole E. & M.	78	83	78	83
Penn. S. Steel.	49	51	49	51
Rep. Mot. Pr.	67	68	67	68
San. Cec. Sug.	20	25	23	25
Santa Cecilia Sugar pf.	61	63	..	63
St. Jos. Lead.	15¾	19	15½	19½

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spring. Body.	70	80	70	80
Do pf.	110	117	110	117
Stand. Motors	5½	6¼	5¼	6¼
Superior Steel	35	35	30	36
Do 1st pf.	99	100	99	100
U. S. S.	5	5½	5	5½
U. Prof. Shar.	⅜	½	⅜	½
Todd Shipyds.	75	80	75	80
U. S. Lt. & H.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	50	56	50	58
Zinc Con.	3	3¼	3	3½

RAILROADS.

P. & W. Va.	22	23	22	23
St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. c.	27	31	27	31

OIL STOCKS.

Alp. O. & G.	60	70	60	70
Cosden & Co.	14¾	15	14¾	15
Elk Basin Pet.	8	8¼	8	8¼
Houston Oil.	17	18½	17	18½
Pierce Oil	18	18¼	12	18
Tide Water	230	235	230	235
Utah Petrol.	43	45	43	45

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	85	80	85

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	11	12	11	12
Bitter Creek	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Butte-N. Y.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Cashboy	6	7	6	7
Cerro Gordo	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Miami M. C.	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
Gold'd Merg.	7	8	7	8
Hollinger Gold	5½	6	5½	6
Monitor Silver	⅜	½	⅜	½
Pitts.-Jerome	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½
La Rose Con.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Tuolumne	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
U. S. Tungsten	20	22	20	22
Virginia Mines	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The trading sentiment on the Consolidated Stock Exchange made a change for the better overnight and initial quotations for the leading stocks reflected quite general fractional improvements. The opening advance was followed by a setback, but there was renewed firmness as the day progressed, with some substantial gains recorded in the later dealings, particularly by some of the specialties. United States Steel common was the leading stock in respect to activity. Its sales exceeded 22,000 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,540	Am. Beet Su.	90⅝	88¾	88⅞
540	Am. Can.	43½	42⅞	43¾
10	Am. C. & F.	62	62	62
150	Am. Loco.	70	69⅛	69⅝
430	Am. S. & R.	97	96	97
50	Am. Zinc.	36	35½	36
570	Anac. Cop.	76⅜	75	76
140	Bald. Loco.	53⅝	52¾	53⅝
100	Balt. & Ohio	76	75¾	75⅞
10	Butte & Sup.	45½	43½	45½
870	Cal. Petrol.	24¾	24	24
120	Can. Pacific	152½	150½	152
1,190	Cent. Leather.	86⅝	85⅛	85¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	59½	58⅝	59½
100	C., M. & St. P.	80½	79⅛	80¼
20	Chile Cop.	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
10	Chino Cop.	54¼	54¼	54¼
500	Col. Fuel	44¾	44¾	44¾
50	Con. Gas.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
100	Corn Prod.	20¾	20¾	20¾
680	Crucible St'l.	65½	63⅞	64⅝
1,210	Cuba Cane.	40⅝	38	40⅜
540	Erie	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Gen. Motors.	102¾	101¼	101¾
50	Goodrich Ru.	55	55	55
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
250	Inspir. Cop.	39¼	39¼	39¼
590	Inter. Mer. Ma.	25	24	24⅞
1,080	Do pf.	70	67½	69¾
100	Int. Paper.	38⅝	36½	38⅝
300	Kenne. Cop.	43⅝	42⅞	43

COTTON IS UNSETTLED

Sensitiveness Due to Uncertainty as to British Attitude Regarding Imports.

The cotton market yesterday was again irregular and unsettled. Although it opened steady at an advance of 5 to 16 points in response to higher cables, trading was dull, and the closing quotations were 7 points lower to 6 points higher compared with Thursday's final quotations. May contracts sold down to 15.79 and closed at 15.93.

The sensitiveness of the market is due largely to uncertainty regarding the actual steps taken by the Liverpool Cotton Association and the British Government with respect to restrictions in future trading and restrictions in imports of cotton. Official announcements were lacking, and brokers reported that cables to their Liverpool correspondents failed to elicit the desired information. Stephen M. Weld & Co. received, however, the following cable:

Following notice posted here today: "Directors have appointed committee to consider what steps, if any, be taken to safeguard interests market regarding nears and distants American future market."

The words "nears" and "distants" refer to near and distant months. The other cable read:

Association issued circular yesterday stating Directors point out members are requested to refuse orders of any kind for futures from persons not directly engaged in the cotton trade. This applies to transactions Liverpool and American markets. Failure to comply will be dealt with under By-law 50 B.

The by-law referred to provides for the imposition of a fine or expulsion of a member found guilty of doing anything against the interests of the exchange. The cables confirm the reports previously received here to the effect that measures will be taken to limit transactions in futures to actual needs in the cotton trade, and that speculation beyond the bounds of hedging operations will not be tolerated. The Weld messages said nothing about the curtailment of imports. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George will have something to say on that subject on Monday.

It was reported yesterday that a small amount of ocean freight room had been booked for March sailing out of New York for Liverpool at $3 a hundred. A wire received from New Orleans said that the rate quoted there was $3.50 a hundred, an advance of $1 a hundred within ten days. The reports of advancing freight rates doubtless helped to modify the influence of the higher cables and sentiment was very much influenced by reports that many industries were already feeling the paralyzing effects of freight congestion.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
Feb.	....	....	....	15.71@15.75	15.70
March	15.93	15.93	15.66	15.79@15.80	15.80
Apr.	....	....	....	15.85 bid	15.90
May	16.02	16.06	15.79	15.93@15.94	15.96
June	....	....	....	15.95 bid	15.97
July	16.08	16.09	15.85	16.00@16.01	15.99
Aug.	15.92	15.92	15.88	15.86@15.88	15.80
Sept.	15.80	15.80	15.80	15.70@15.73	15.73
Oct.	15.70	15.70	15.40	15.59@15.60	15.61
Nov.	15.78	15.78	15.61	15.73@15.75	15.75
Jan.	....	....	....	15.80@15.82	15.83

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 10 points higher, at 15.95c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 12 points lower. New Orleans middling, nominal, 17.10c; Galveston, 16.25c; Savannah, nominal at 18½c; Memphis, nominal at 17c; Augusta, 16.38c, and Houston, 16.05c.

Liverpool cables reported a fair business in spot cotton, with middling upland at 10.86d, sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000. Exports, 25,000; American, 11,000. Futures opened quiet, 6 points lower, and closed quiet at a net decline of 11 to 14 points. March-April, 10.26d; May-June, 10.15d; July-August, 10.06d; October-November, 9.50d; January-February, 9.38d.

Manchester: Yarns pressed for sale; cloths, dull. The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 15.66d; May, 15.82d; July, 15.87d, and October, 15.48d.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 19,570 bales, and for the week 91,152, which compares with 163,525 bales last year. Stocks total, 1,358,501 bales, compared with 1,569,893 last year.

The day's exports were 7,371 bales, making 93,582 for the week, against 155,271 last year.

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 91,152 bales, against 163,525 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 8,068, against 27,713; Southern mill takings, 100,000, against 70,000; loss of stocks at interior towns, 19,077, against 29,696; brought into sight for the week, 180,133, against 315,542.

Total Crop Movement—Port receipts, 5,741,848 bales, against 5,379,600 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,023,963, against 893,497; Southern mill takings, 3,945,000, against 2,390,000; stock at interior towns in excess of August 1, 787,138, against 771,011; brought into sight thus far for the season, 10,597,949, against 9,434,108 last season.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on current aspects of trade and commerce, Bradstreet's says:

Scarcity of cars and motive power and congestion of terminals has been a source of complaint and concern for months past. Severe weather coming upon this has made the situation more than ordinarily acute, but the last straw has been the German submarine blockade, which has tied up American and other neutral shipments to Europe, has piled up freight at seaboard points, resulting in a species of progressive paralysis of industrial life, which, despite the utmost efforts of the railways to expedite the food and fuel congestion and talk of the establishment of a new neutral port of call and examination at Halifax, is fast becoming a public menace.

Dun's Review says:

Restraints on business are intensified, and the industries seriously hampered at a time when unchecked operations are essential to meet pressing requirements. Production in many industries is halted by the transportation congestion, which is aggravated by storms and low temperatures, and the delayed freight movements accentuate the impending scarcity of further coal, strengthen prices of some raw materials and products.

With fewer business days and diminished speculation, bank clearings fell below recent weekly totals, though still disclosing gains in comparison with the two years immediately preceding. The aggregate at leading centres of the country, $4,145,947,701, represents an expansion of 5.4 per cent. over the then record figures of 1916 and an increase of 59.4 per cent. over the amount in 1913.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William A. Read & Co. announce the purchase and resale of $1,500,000 Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Company's 6 per cent. serial bonds, due 1919-1930.

Clucst, Peabody & Co. are preparing a profit-sharing plan to benefit employes in both the manufacturing and selling departments. Details will be made public April 10.

The Stock Exchange ruled yesterday that Bethlehem Steel common stock would not sell ex-rights or ex-stock dividend until further notice. The shares were to be "ex" yesterday, but this action was acted, presumably, because of a court decision to be made today relative to a temporary restraining order against the annual meeting.

H. F. McConnell & Co. have leased the entire seventh floor of 25 Pine Street, and will move in next week.

The Standard Oil Company of Kentucky has declared a special dividend of $100 a share. New stock will be offered to stockholders at par, and the directors are authorized to pay for same by applying the special dividend of $100.

At annual meeting of the stockholders of the General Chemical Company, held yesterday, the retiring officers and Directors were re-elected.

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra dividend of ½ per cent.

The Brier Hill Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends on the preferred and common stocks, and an extra 3 per cent. on the common.

The sixteenth annual dinner of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking will be held this evening at the Hotel Astor. The speakers will include Major Gen. Leonard Wood, J. A. Seaborg, President of the chapter; Professor George E. Allen, and Justice A. F. Jenks of the Supreme Court.

Secretary Fenton of the Investment Bankers' Association of America has issued the ninth annual report of proceedings of the association.

Charles C. Robinson, who has just been placed in charge of the New York Agency of the Philippine National Bank, will hold a reception this afternoon at the bank's quarters in the Woolworth Building.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market acted in a very feverish manner and reflected the nervousness and uncertainty of operators over prospective developments. Early in the day the market was heavy, declining about 2 cents a bushel under liquidation on the part of recent buyers as well as selling by bears who apparently looked upon the technical position as susceptible to pressure. On the decline, however, there was renewed covering and around midday prices experienced an advance of 2 to 3 cents a bushel. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.02; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.12; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.10, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.76¼	1.72⅝	1.76⅝	1.74⅝	1.29⅞
July	1.50⅝	1.47⅜	1.48⅝	1.49¼	1.23⅝
September	1.39½	1.37¼	1.37¾	1.39¼	..

CORN.

In the corn market there was a fair cash demand with moderate purchases by manufacturing interests and also sales of 175,000 bushels for export. Prices, however, were influenced by the action of wheat and at the close of the day showed net losses of ⅝c to ¾c. Argentine advices again spoke of improved crop conditions there although exports were small, consisting of 1,168,000 bushels compared with 1,981,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.15¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.02½	1.00½	1.01	1.01⅝	74⅛
July	1.00½	99⅛	99⅝	1.00⅛	78¾

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the action of wheat and corn and at the close was 1c to ⅜c net lower. The cash situation was strong, however, and the market took a bullish view of reports of purchases by the United States Government. The local cash market was strong, standard quoted at 72½@73c; No. 2 white, 73@74c; No. 3 white, 72@73c; No. 4 white, 71@72c; fancy clipped white, 74@76c; ordinary clipped white, 72@74c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57⅝	56⅜	56⅝	57¼	48⅜
July	55⅝	54⅜	54½	55⅜	46

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very quiet and prices were comparatively heavy. The semi-monthly statement of stocks at Chicago was looked upon as bearish and the trade felt the influence of heaviness in the hog market as well as the outlook for export business. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000. Estimated for Saturday, 21,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	16.70	16.62	16.70	16.72	10.32
July	16.85	16.72	16.82	16.85	10.50
Ribs—					
May	15.75	15.65	15.75	15.77	11.55
July	15.85	15.77	15.85	15.87	11.65
Pork—					
May	29.95	29.70	29.95	30.00	20.87
July	29.30	29.07	29.30	29.30	20.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil reflected the limited interest, and prices were easier, closing 3 to 8 points net lower. The domestic cash demand was slow, with evidence of increased competition from other oils, and there appeared to be little prospect of export business. Total sales for the day were 8,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	12.45	12.50
February	....	....	12.40@12.70	12.50
March	12.50	12.41	12.45@12.90	12.53
April	12.19	12.18	12.18@12.20	12.21
May	12.50	12.15	12.18@12.20	12.22
June	....	....	12.16@12.22	12.20
July	12.19	12.14	12.16@12.18	12.21
August	12.16	12.14	12.15@12.17	12.18
September	12.07	12.07	12.06@12.10	12.09

COFFEE.

Near-month liquidation, chiefly in the way of switching from March to later deliveries, was the main trading feature in the coffee market here yesterday. Offerings seemed to be quite readily taken, however, and, while somewhat irregular, the market was generally steady, with the close steady at a net advance of 5 to 8 points. Sales, including switches, were 40,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet but steady with quotations on the basis of 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	....	....	8.16@8.17	8.11	....
March	8.21	8.15	8.19@8.21	8.14	....
April	....	....	8.26@8.27	8.20	....
May	8.31	8.30	8.33@8.34	8.28	....
June	....	....	8.38@8.39	8.33	....
July	8.44	8.39	8.43@8.44	8.37	....
August	....	....	8.48@8.49	8.42	....
September	8.53	8.47	8.52@8.53	8.47	....
October	....	....	8.56@8.57	8.50	....
November	....	....	8.60@8.61	8.53	....
December	8.66	8.63	8.64@8.65	8.57	....
January	....	....	8.69@8.70	8.61	....

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar was active and excited most of the day, and after opening 4@9 points higher on sales of 5,400 tons, values rapidly moved upward and at one time showed net gains of 14@28 points, with near months leading the advance on covering by shorts, who appeared to be alarmed over the situation in Cuba. The close was 8@18 points net higher, with sales for the day 21,500 tons. Late in the afternoon there was heavy profit taking, which sent values back from the best. There seemed to be apprehensions here of a squeeze before fresh supplies could arrive from the primary markets in any considerable volume. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	4.88	4.65	4.78@4.80	4.69
March	4.68	4.51	4.59@4.61	4.50
April	4.60	4.50	4.55@4.57	4.45
May	4.62	4.50	4.54@4.55	4.43
June	4.55	4.53	4.53@4.55	4.43
July	4.55	4.51	4.52@4.54	4.42
August	....	....	4.53@4.55	4.42
September	4.58	4.51	4.54@4.55	4.43
October	....	....	4.38@4.40	4.30
November	....	....	4.28@4.32	4.20
December	4.25	4.20	4.20@4.25	4.10

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.00@7.25c for fine granulated. There was a good demand reported, but refiners were handicapped and not inclined to accept orders, so that business was only of small proportion. At the close of the market raw sugar was strong, with general sentiment very optimistic over the Cuban revolt situation, which seemed to show no appreciable improvement. Operators and refiners developed a further buying interest, and Thursday's and Friday's sales of Porto Rico sugars amounted to about 50,000 to 60,000. February shipment, at 5.27c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. Full duty sugars also sold to local refiners at 4¾c. In port and February shipment, amounting to about 2,000 tons. Private advices from Cuba seem to indicate a considerable curtailment in crop estimates. Quotations more or less nominal as follows: Centrifugal, 5.52c; molasses, 4.65c, cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,014 packages. A continued shortage of high-grade fresh butter and prices were further advanced, with quite a firm feeling. Most of the receipts are absorbed by regular trade, so that outside buyers are given very little consideration, and sometimes bid a little more than our top figures. Medium qualities are improving. More doing in storage creamery and feeling firmer. Renovated firm and unchanged. Ladles favor the seller. Packing stock quite strong. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 47@47½c; extras, (92 score,) 46@46½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39@45¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36½@38¼c; thirds, 35½@36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47@48c; extras, 44@46c; firsts, 39@43c; seconds, 36½@38½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 39c; firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 35½@36½c; thirds, 34@35c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44@45c; good to prime, 39@43c common to fair, 30@38c; renovated, extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 30@31½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 29c; lower grades, 27½@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25½@26c; No. 2, 28c; lower grades, 26@27¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,950 cases, not including 500 cases Chinese eggs in from Vancouver. The market became active yesterday afternoon; a good many buyers took more stock than they needed for immediate requirements in the expectation of an advancing market. Today the posting of more liberal receipts has weakened the confidence of the trade to some extent. Demand is quieter and, while the actual offerings are not large, the tone of the market is barely steady at the prices prevailing yesterday morning. Nearby eggs in moderate supply and about steady, but whites must be exceptionally fine to reach top quotation, bulk of the nearby whites ranging 46@48c. Storage eggs in small supply; very few remain in local warehouses, and the stock coming in from Western points is selling generally at 41@42c, a few very prime lots reaching 42½c. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 46½@47c; extra firsts, 45½@46c; firsts, 45@45½c; seconds and lower grades, 44@44¾c. Refrigerator, finest, 42½c; good to average best, 41¼@42c; lower grades, 40@41c. State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@49c; ordinary to good, 46@47c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@48c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45½@47c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 46¼@47c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 45@46c. (Badly frozen from all points lower, according to extent of damage.)

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$7,688,658	$128,902,221
Ord. Internal rev.	15,455,457	202,135,274
Income tax	1,375,663	25,964,056
Miscellaneous	2,496,204	43,553,337
Total receipts	$27,015,983	$450,584,690
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	17,689,014	157,130,576
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	20,120,908	166,814,896
Expenditures	44,704,998	607,715,266

TRAFFIC PROFITS GROW.

Investors in Transit Lines Are Sure of Dividends.

Professor Edwin R. W. Seligman of Columbia University, in discussing the Straus plan to avert strikes on the railroads of the city, said that in a community like New York the increase in population brought with it a greater intensity of traffic so that on all the existing lines profits ought to increase automatically. He said that there was no likelihood that the Public Service Commission would permit the transit companies to charge more than a 5-cent fare, thus shifting any of their burdens to the community. Continuing, Professor Seligman said:

"It might be argued that any undue restriction of the public service corporations might react unfavorably upon the public. The answer to this argument is simple. The public service corporations form virtually a monopoly and are granted this monopoly in each particular field for well recognized reasons. Increase of population brings with it a greater intensity of traffic. There is no economic force operating in the same automatic way to increase wages or diminish hours of labor except the very general influence which is exerted by an increase in the productivity of capital in general and a possible rise in the cost of living with the attendant change in the standard of life.

"If by any mischance there should be no increase in population or in the density of traffic, or if the increased profits arising from the growing density of traffic should be more than offset by the expense of constructing new lines, there is no reason why the operating company should not secure from the Government either a guarantee of interest dividends, as is the case in France, or direct aid in construction of new lines, as with our present subways."

Professor Seligman said that public utility service was virtually Government service, and that it ought to be preferred service.

"We do not hear of strikes among firemen, policemen, or postmen," he said, "because the conditions of service are not only satisfactory but inviting. The restrictions upon the rights of capital are not completely analogous to the restrictions upon the rights of labor, because the burden in the first case is ultimately borne by the public, where it belongs, and in the second case the burden is ultimately borne by the employes, where it does not belong.

"The surest way to avert strikes in public service corporations is to maintain such service as a preferred occupation, and this preference is further justified by a recognition of the fact that the Government, or its trustees, consisting of public service corporations, should properly be a model employer."

In reply to a question by Mr. Straus, Professor Seligman said:

"The main reason why the average workman and the organized workmen are opposed to any such proposition as compulsory arbitration or compulsory investigation, with no strike in the interval, is because they have learned by long experience that there are only two ways of securing the improvement of labor troubles."

Professor Seligman explained that these two ways were an opportunity for collective bargaining and their own efforts in concerted action through their organizations.

Asked if he believed in the constitution of a wage board, Professor Seligman replied:

"I think it is bound to come about, in one way or another, in the public service corporations. You cannot solve a problem affecting capital and labor by simply having provisions affecting capital. You have also got to have provisions affecting labor."

Newark Hotel's First Dividend.

Preferred stockholders of the Robert Treat Hotel Company in Newark yesterday received their first dividend of 4 per cent. for the first six months of its operation.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ANN ARBOR—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
1st week Feb.	$43,513	$36,675	$6,838
Jan. 1-Feb. 7	288,598	250,000	38,688

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

1st week Feb.	1,175,480	1,168,060	7,420
July 1-Feb. 7	40,936,750	35,464,446	5,462,304
*Decrease.			

NORTHERN CENTRAL for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Rental fr. lease	$2,529,821	$2,533,100	$3,279
Int. and exp.	391,644	390,732	912
Net income	2,168,177	2,166,368	*1,809
Dividends	2,166,172	2,166,172	....
Surplus	2,005	196	1,809
Prev. surplus	3,654,374	3,679,150	24,776
Total surplus	3,656,379	3,680,153	23,774
Misc. adj. deb.	38,353	25,779	*12,574
Prof. & L. sur.	3,618,026	3,654,374	36,348
*Decrease.			

HOCKING VALLEY for the year 1916—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	8,200,420	6,441,445	1,758,975
Net	2,602,521	2,368,582	233,949
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,376,127	752,374	623,753

Public Utilities.

MACKAY COMPANIES for the year ended Feb. 1—

	1917.	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Receipts	$4,883,265	$4,274,941	$4,246,014	....
Oper. expenses	56,800	55,741	60,555	....
Balance	4,626,465	4,219,200	4,185,459	....
Preferred divs.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	....
Balance	2,626,465	2,219,200	2,185,429	....
Common divs.	2,069,020	2,069,020	2,069,020	....
Surplus	557,445	150,180	116,409	....

PUBLIC SERVICE CO. OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	7,783,156	6,903,228	$879,928
Net	3,274,673	3,153,858	120,785
Int. charges	1,497,818	1,492,280	5,538
Net income	1,776,853	1,661,578	115,277
Preferred divs.	455,280	455,280	....
Common divs.	679,881	528,281	151,600
Surplus	641,694	678,016	*34,322

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY for the year ending Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Net earnings,
$1,899,686,	compared	with	$1,691,188,

1916, an increase of $198,352; surplus, after payment of preferred and common dividends, $342,516, against surplus of $200,000 over 1915.

BY-PRODUCTS COKE COMPANY for the year ending Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross income	$2,473,345	$780,724	$509,345
Net income	2,219,642	732,984	332,478

After deducting dividend payments, bonus to employes, and $452,000 written off for depreciation, there remains a surplus of $1,636,951.

CANADIAN FOUNDRY AND FORGINGS COMPANY, LTD., of Canada.—Net profits for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1916, were $653,852, compared with $332,478 in 1915. Including the interest on investments and the previous balance, there was $1,290,- 624 for treatment, and of this amount general expenses took $100,000 and $549,- 942. Distributions on the preferred and common stock totaled $249,000. Balance carried forward amounts to $753,608, an increase of $122,356 over the preceding year.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION net income for six months to Jan. 1 was $537,000, against $38,000 deficit for the corresponding 1915 period.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY for the year ending Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earn'gs.	63,419,030	15,715,960	7,927,501
Net earnings.	16,658,873*	4,922,402	1,434,756
Interest	....	36,300	187,500
Pf. dividends.	374,500	868,308	223,590
Surplus	16,284,373	4,017,794	1,023,665

*Net after deduction of all expenses incident to manufacture and sale, repairs, maintenance, depreciation, &c.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gr. profit	10,061,715	4,731,529	2,915,983
Ex. tax, &c.	466,752	3,008,243	2,064,886
Interest	180,000	180,000	180,000
Depreciation	1,200,000	200,000	....
Net profit	*8,214,963	1,343,286	641,046
Dividends	1,149,126	599,544	599,544
Surplus	7,065,837	743,742	41,502

*After deduction of cost of manufacturing, labor, material, and factory expense. Other income amounting to $98,393 has been included in the above amount.

U. S. ENVELOPE for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profits	1,861,329	679,040	626,693
Interest	4,791	87,291	80,791
Dividends	332,500	332,500	332,500
Depreciation	105,842	34,699	48,074
Adj. inv. acct.	600,000	....	....
Sur.	728,195	224,549	164,329

STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net earn	17,605,304	9,529,946	10,058,338
Dividends	6,831,915	4,968,986	4,856,098
Surplus	10,773,389	4,561,280	5,202,240
Prev. sur	44,852,263	40,290,983	35,088,743
Total sur.	55,625,652	44,852,263	40,290,983
Stock div.	34,842,828	....	....
Surplus	20,782,824	44,852,263	40,290,983

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx realty was an active feature in the market yesterday. Two large holdings of the American Real Estate Company were sold by the receivers, Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E. Marling, making three parcels in the Bronx owned by the American Real Estate Company disposed of in two days.

The properties sold yesterday were the two five-story apartment houses at 954 and 956 Hoe Avenue, between Whitlock Avenue and Aldus Street, and a vacant plot at the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 170th Street. The Antigate Realties, of which Samuel Kronsky is President and William Cohn Treasurer, was the buyer of the apartment house parcel for $90,000. The Jerome Avenue parcel, 115 by 100, was bought by a syndicate represented by Dudley S. Macdonald for $32,000. There will be a subway station at that point.

Another large deal in the Bronx was the reported sale by the United Real Estate and Trust Company (Kountze Brothers) of the block front on the south side of Tremont Avenue, between Jerome and Walton Avenues. The plot contains over ten lots, being 175 feet on Jerome Avenue, 200 on Tremont Avenue, and 92 feet on Walton Avenue. A building company is said to be the buyer for improvement. It is in one of the active building centres of the Bronx.

Quick Resale of Sterling Court.

Sterling Court, a six-story elevator apartment occupying a plot 75 by 100 on the northwest corner of 181st Street and Audubon Avenue, has been resold by Irving Judis, I. Kempner, and F. & I. Lewine to an investing client of Charles S. Kohler.

The property, which was taken over Wednesday by the sellers from Thomas Ward in an exchange for Bronx property, was held at $175,000. The buyer paid all cash above the first mortgage.

Buyer of the Renwick Estate Plot.

I. E. Bermant is the buyer of the property at 37, 39 and 41 West Ninth Street, three three-story and basement dwellings, sold by the James A. Renwick estate, which has owned the houses since 1898.

The three houses cover a plot 52.6 feet wide and 92.3 feet deep on the north side of the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It is understood that the buyer will improve the site with high-class apartments, for which there is a constantly growing demand in this particular section of the city. Horace S. Ely & Co. and Pepe & Brother negotiated the sale.

Dyckman Flat Traded for Brooklyn Property.

An investing client of Frederick Zittel & Sons purchased from the Andine Construction Company the five-story apartment, occupying a plot 87.6 by 100, on the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and 214th Street. In exchange the buyer gave the dwelling 8,786 Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, on a plot 60 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., in conjunction with Paul Dines, sold for the H. M. Construction Company, 851 Hornaday Place, near Southern Boulevard, a five-story new-law apartment dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100, to George J. Shapiro.

E. Osborne Smith sold to a client of Kahn & Pittman the northwest corner of Rver Avenue and 180th Street, a two-family frame house; also 2,153 Walton Avenue, a one-family brick house, to a client of George B. Albro.

The Brady estate sold 14 West Fordham Road, the three-story dwelling, on a lot 22 by 114.9 by irregular, about 47 feet east of Davidson Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc., purchased from the F. & M. Construction Company the remainder of their development, consisting of four houses, on a plot 75 by 100, on Seventy-first Street, 177 feet 6 inches east of Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

The North Beach Leasing Corporation has taken over the interests of the Bowery Bay Improvement Company, which for the last thirty years has operated the pleasure resort at North Beach. Officers of the new corporation are George V. Kremer of Long Island City, President; E. Joy Morris of Philadelphia, Penn., Secretary and Treasurer.

Shields Brothers, Inc., sold for Elinor Millar five lots in the town of Huntington, fronting on Jericho Turnpike, to a New York investor.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist sold for the estate of Simon Hauser the property located at 653 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J., having a frontage on Springfield Avenue of 25 feet and a depth of 140 feet, running through to Roland Avenue.

This property adjoins the theatre owned by J. Frank Hatch of Cleveland, Ohio. The erection of the new addition will be started at once.

Thomas E. Barnett has purchased through J. B. Diner a stucco dwelling at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., the property of John C. Stapleton.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Depew Street, in the Nelson Estates section of Peekskill, to John Sweeney, who will erect a residence.

The Anderson Realty Company sold for Mrs. Rozelle K. McCloy of Frankfurt, Ind., to Henry E. Rauch, a manufacturer of Mount Vernon, the dwelling house with five lots of land, situated on southeast corner of Fifth Street and Homestead Avenue, Oakley Manor, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

M. A. Broderick sold a large plot on the east side of Cliff Avenue, Yonkers, adjoining the former Wheeler place, just north of Radcliff Street, for Mrs. Elizabeth Smith to Frank J. Fowler.

Recent Buyers.

Miss D. Hope Leonard is the buyer of 114 West Eighteenth Street, sold last week.

The recently organized Lowith Realty Company is the buyer of the Sonora apartment house on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-third Street.

Dr. T. Laurence Saunders is the buyer of the private dwelling at 120 East Sixty-fifth Street.

E. T. Gerry Wants Garage Permit.

Plans have been prepared by the architects, John B. Snooks's Sons, to erect a private garage for Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry at 168 to 107 East Sixty-seventh Street, with an extension on 168 East Sixty-second Street, now occupied by four old dwellings. The property is in the residential zone area, and to obtain the proper consent for the garage an appeal has been made to the Board of Standards and Appeals, which is on the calendar for the hearing next Tuesday.

India House, Inc., Reported Buyer of Its Present Home.

There was a report in circulation yesterday to the effect that the real buyer of the India House property on Hanover Square and the adjoining property on Pearl and Stone Streets was none other than the club itself.

The property was sold on Jan. 18 last, and title has been acquired by J. Reuben Clark, Jr., an attorney. The club which occupies the premises holds a long lease with renewals.

J. P. Grace, Treasurer of India House, Inc., said last evening that the club had not purchased the property as yet. From another source it was learned that negotiations were pending.

Five Hundred New Members for Real Estate Board.

Five hundred new members have been added to the Real Estate Board of New York as the result of a four-day campaign carried on by members under the leadership of Joseph P. Day.

The campaign closed with a luncheon at the Hotel Martinique. Lawrence McGuire, President of the board, congratulated the members on the success of the work and predicted a new era of activity and prosperity for the board.

He said: "For months past it had been evident that, however effective the work of the board may have been, its organization was to some extent defective because the constitution prevented election to the Board of Governors of persons other than real estate brokers, mortgage brokers, appraisers, &c., this right being confined to active members. This prohibition has been removed.

"It may readily be seen that the presence on the Board of Governors of representative members recruited from legal, financial, insurance, architectural, engineering, building, and other professions, and of course from the large real estate owners throughout the city, will be of great value and have a tendency not only to broaden the point of view, but to extend the scope and influence of the board."

The list of new members includes not only individuals, but many banks, trust companies, corporations, and business firms.

There are still a large number of applications out that are excellent prospects, and it was decided by a unanimous vote to adjourn and meet next Friday, when at least 200 additional names will be presented.

Turner Construction Company to Move Uptown.

Charles E. Williams and Heckscher & de Saulles have leased for a term of years to the Turner Construction Company three entire floors in the new sixteen-story commercial building just completed for August Heckscher at 244 Madison Avenue.

The Turner Construction Company has occupied offices at 11 Broadway for the last fifteen years. The decision of this firm to move uptown marks an epoch in office renting in the rapidly growing office and loft building centre of the Grand Central zone. It will occupy 24,000 square feet of space.

College of Dentistry Leases Additional Space.

Duff & Conger leased for F. W. Seybel to the New York College of Dentistry for a term of years the lower floors of 202-04-06-08 East Twenty-third Street and 207 Third Avenue, to be used as an annex in connection with its present college building at 205 East Twenty-third Street.

Commercial Leases.

Huberth & Huberth leased for Edgar S. and John S. Appleby the building to be built at the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue to the Republic Motor Sales Company. This building will have a frontage of 145 feet on Twelfth Avenue and 125 feet on West Fifty-seventh Street. It is to be a one-story structure, with roof of reinforced concrete. The contract has been awarded to the Fred T. Ley Company.

The same brokers recently leased the adjoining building to the Peerless Motor Car Company.

B. Altman & Co. have leased, through the Loton H. Slawson Company, the store, basement, and second floor, comprising in all more than 40,000 square feet, at 18 to 22 West Eighteenth Street, extending to 19-23 West Seventeenth Street, to be used for the wholesale carpet and rug department, whose space at the present addition to B. Altman & Co.'s store is required for increased retail business. The property leased is owned by the Susquehanna Silk Mills.

William Cruikshank's Sons leased for the Inland Realty Company, represented by William H. Whiting & Co., the store, basement, and sub-basement of the building at 439-441 Lafayette Street, near Astor Place, to Bassett & Sutphin, of wholesale jewelers, for a term of years. This property was recently sold by the same brokers for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company as Trustee.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Spring St, 191, n s, 65.3 ft e of Sullivan St. 16.9x100; three-story building with store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Jos. Paretti et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $11,428.62; taxes, &c., $902.10; to the plaintiff for

MORTGAGE LOANS

Wanted—$150,000 on bond and mortgage on 500 acres of land one hour out, south shore Long Island; loan 25 per cent. of conservative value of land; improvements also to be made. John F. Herren, 2 Rector Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We have apartment houses to lease to responsible lessees. New York Realty Exchange, 1,947 Broadway, Headquarters for Leases.

Colored tenement with stores; rent over $7,300; price $4,500. Tel. 503 Morningside.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

IN FLATBUSH WITHIN 4 MINUTES of Newkirk (express) station; desirable location; a modern 11-room, oak trim house with all improvements, including parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, and latest improved extra large gas range; large size pool room; house 20x45; plot 40x100; garage space. Address Owner, N 247 Times Downtown.

In the finest section of Flatbush, 2 short blocks from Avenue H station, modern house of ten rooms; eighty feet front by one hundred; at $15,000. 783 Argyle Road.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Factory site on the Bronx River, near 180th St., 100x109; estate; must sell. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Bronxville and Tuckahoe Properties for sale or rent.
BURKE-STONE, INC., Bronxville.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful furnished bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; modern, up-to-date furniture complete in every room; kitchen utensils, &c., ivory bedroom set, rugs; house ready to occupy; fine neighborhood; near private bathing beach; ground 90x100, with new garage, lawn, shrubbery, and hedge; owner leaving for West; will dispose of at a sacrifice to interested party on easy terms. B. Brown, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

If you are interested in the purchase of a pretty seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, having all modern improvements, garden, in restricted location, near bay and ocean, and 40 minutes from city, on easy terms, write for photo and details to "Sea Shore Bungalow," Box 280 Times Downtown.

Small hilltop bungalow with a large piece of ground and outbuilding; just the place for a poultry and vegetable farm; high location; best soil; good roomy house; products can be sold right in town; complete for $1,750 on easy terms to right party; hour out. Ryan, Box 276 Times Downtown.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, ESTATES, furnished, unfurnished rentals, White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

LONG BEACH.—5 lots, 100x100, corner Riverside Boulevard, offered at sacrifice; $4,500, part cash; easy terms balance. W 51 Times.

Will sell five acres at Ronkonkoma, Long Island, $250 cash. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 2, Putnam, Conn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

WILL SACRIFICE RIVERFRONT PROPERTY, dock and buildings, for $12,000; good leases on both; shows 10 per cent. clear over all taxes, &c.; pay to investigate. Address P. O. Box 68, Sea Bright, N. J.

$500 down, balance easy terms.
Excellent new 6-room house. All impts.
Few minutes from city. Restricted.
Knickerbocker Realty Co., 161 West 34th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A stone factory for sale or for rent, two stories high, 50x100 building by the railroad line, Stratford, near Bridgeport. Inquire at 1,198 Maine St., Mr. J. Miller, Bridgeport, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

HANDSOME 6-ROOM HOME,
with all modern improvements; large living room; 2 porches, with fine view of country; all rooms large and airy; up-to-date kitchen and bath; near station, school, and trolley; only 30 minutes to city by electric train; small cash payment and $20 monthly; write for appointment to visit. Johnson, Box 248 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A desirable apartment house property, Central Park West; will exchange for cold-water tenement to match; equity $50,000. H. H. Douglas & Co., agents, Concourse, corner 187th.

Real Estate Wanted.

WILL pay up to $150,000 for Country Estate near New York; may consider Southern or Western property; owners and brokers send details. (J. J. AUERBACH.) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Small modern house, Westchester; easy commuting; moderate rent. C 40 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.—Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Attractive light office, artistically decorated, with three spacious windows; magnificent modern fireproof building; rent only $25; half month free; worth double. 110 West 40th.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Tel. 6064 Rector.

20TH ST., 30-38 EAST.
Light store, basement. Immediate possession. Renovated to your taste. Inducements. Any business.

47th, 16 West.—Handsome store, ground floor; adjacent to 5th Av.; moderate rental.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

House, six rooms and bath; all improvements; fine location; 5 minutes railway station; rent $35. Inquire C. Bouse, 7th St., Bayside. Phone 2919J Bayside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

TO SUBLET FOR ONE MONTH OR LONGER, attractive apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; reasonable rate. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

46TH, 21 WEST.—To sublet, very large living room, bedroom, and bath. Kory.

101ST, 205 WEST.—The Joseph Hotel; Three Doors from Broadway.—Strictly high-class, newly furnished rooms and suites; sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to form a fire insurance corporation under and pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York passed February 17th, 1909, being Chapter 28 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York known as the Insurance Law, and the acts of said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The name of the said corporation is to be the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The purposes for which the said corporation is to be formed shall be making insurances on dwelling houses, stores and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not, (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby), against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom, and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby, and also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus; and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation; also insurances upon automobiles, whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, toss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect reinsurance of any risks taken by it.

Dated, at the City of New York, this 14th day of February, 1917.

JAMES H. MacKAY,
FRANKLIN C. BARRETT,
JOHN H. LEDDY,
WALTER J. GRAHAM,
NATHANIEL MILHAUER,
HARRY F. SULLIVAN,
LYLE E. MAHAN,
EDWARD T. McLAUGHLIN,
JOSEPH A. M. DODIN,
FRANCIS S. QUINN,
RUSSELL R. VAUGHN,
BENJAMIN GLATTSTEIN,
SOLOMON GROSSMAN.

EUROPEAN WAR.

Current History Magazine of The New York Times gives month by month, by leaders of all the nations involved, an exact account of what is proceeding. Cartoons, maps, charts, and diagrams. Twenty-five cents a copy—$3 a year. —Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

102D ST., 240 WEST.—Beautifully furnished six rooms; $175. Apt. 64.

103D, 203 WEST.—Sublet furnished 5-room apt., $60; lease to October.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 3, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquiry in office.

115TH ST., 601 WEST.—Six-room apartment to rent, beautifully furnished and overlooking Columbia campus; $150 monthly.

BROADWAY, 3,319.—6-7 large, light rooms; all improvements; electricity; overlooking Hudson; $35.

CHARMING six-room apartment, two baths; four months or longer; rent $200. Phone 4700 Morningside, Apt. 78.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454, (Apt. 49.)—Private family will sub-lease until October four or six large outside rooms, tastefully, completely furnished; every convenience; reasonable.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
80 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 730.—Six-room apartment to rent, furnished; all outside, sunny rooms; $150 rental. Apt. 3C.

SACRIFICE completely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Drive, until October. B 193 Times.

SPECIALIST. — Exclusive, furnished apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 885, (Cor. 103d St.)—Five rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; eleventh floor; overlooking Hudson; $200 a month. Mrs. Weir.

Unfurnished—West Side.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; electric light; $55.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath
New Fireproof Apartment,
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
134 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY.
116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St., 10 and 11 rooms, 3 baths, $1,800 to $3,000; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

"SOUTHOLD," BROADWAY, CORNER 150TH STREET.
4-6-7 rooms, corner apartments, (one furnished.) Exclusive locality, magnificent fireproof building. Rooms light, sunny. Outlook unobstructed. Near Riverside Drive and Broadway subway; appointments, equipments, service that careful resident supervision can offer. See Resident Manager on premises. Telephone 8110 Audubon.

TO SUBLET until Oct. 1, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful corner apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths, East 72d St. Phone Rhinelander 4222.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted, four or five rooms, between 50th and 100th Sts., west side, by a thoroughly reliable couple; best of reference; terms must be reasonable. B 144 Times.

DOUBLE ROOM, with bath, or small furnished apartment for two young gentlemen; location, west side, not above 116th. Answer Room 403, 135 Front St.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

STUDIO. — Wanted, furnished, one or two rooms and bath; moderate rental; will take lease. E. 39 West 28th.

WANTED. — Small furnished apartment, above 60th, for two months; out-of-town couple. C 53 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Six-room housekeeping apartment, unfurnished, Washington Square or Gramercy Park districts; all modern conveniences; occupancy about May 1st; rent about $1,000. J 322 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Apartment 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for three months, between Riverside or Central Park West, 72d-116th St. Write Room 322, St. Andrew's Hotel, 72d St. and Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

307TH, 124 EAST.—Exceptional large, well-furnished room, private bath; telephone; homelike.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Very comfortable, clean room for gentleman, in owner's house; references.

West Side.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Newly renovated, large room; also small; convenient cars; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny front room, with private bath; references.

62D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Gentlemen; very refined neighborhood; every convenience; reference required. Apt. 2.

58TH, 350 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Large, sunny, back parlor, with private bath, for two or three gentlemen; heated; telephone; references.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Handsome front corner room overlooking Central Park; gentlemen only; $12 weekly.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Beautiful room; private bath; electricity, phone; also single room.

70TH, 209 West.—Comfortable, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; private house; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—One large room; references. Columbus 9635.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated large room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; southern exposure; electricity.

76TH, 183 WEST.—Exceptional, warm, large rooms; private baths; electricity; hall room; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small, comfortable rooms; steam, electricity; phone, maid service; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, medium room; running water; heated; gentleman; references.

78TH, 132 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large rooms; parquet floors; continuous hot water.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; reference.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; small kitchen; continuous hot water; parlor for guests.

85TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; home cooking; board optional; references. 6039 Schuyler.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Large, newly, handsomely furnished front room, private bath, excellent neighborhood.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Excellent large and medium rooms; continuous bath, abundant heat.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; single rooms; steam, electricity.

93D, 263 WEST.—Single outside rooms, adjoining bath; business women; reasonable. Riverside 8091.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

105TH, 229 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Comfortable furnished rooms, elevator apartment, $5. Helm.

105TH, 54 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room or suite; heat, water; private. Ruck.

118TH, 405 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Pleasant, outside room; comfortable; modern; business person; $5.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished large room, bath adjoining, reasonable; elevator. Reynolds.

118TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive, double room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms beautifully furnished; references. Apt. 4 R. E.

148TH, 592 WEST.—Large front room, elevator apartment, corner Broadway; gentleman only. Apt. 43. Audubon 1490.

152D, 511 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, suitable one or two refined gentlemen; references exchanged; private house; exclusive surroundings.

160TH, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Every convenience; running water; adjoining bath; private home.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,814.—Outside room, electricity, heat, telephone, private; $4; references; gentlemen. Mullins.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (65th.)—Elegant private apartment; beautiful rooms and bath; bachelor; breakfast; exclusive. Railing, Columbus 2667.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 477, (108th St.)—Sunny rooms; electricity, telephone; breakfast optional. Crawford.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90—Furnished room, modern conveniences. Apt. 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, between 91st-96th Subways.—Beautiful room in quiet family, $8.50 weekly. River 4030. Apt. 32.

TABLE BOARDERS SOLICITED.
260 West 73d.—Supreme table d'hote dinner, 60c. Breakfast, luncheon, proportionate rates. Kind you like, never tire of, at quite a less cost than at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room; separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons. Weekly rate, (breakfasts and dinners,) $5.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMEN in business want nice, large, furnished room, one or two, with private Jewish family; table accommodations; locality desired, 7th Av. to Park, near 110th. Central Park West, Broadway or Riverside, above 90th. Tel. Farragut 9092, or write R. B., 15 West 24th.

COUPLE, pianists, desire large room, bath, or suite, between West 80th and 100th; permanent. S. S., 2,507½ Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; steam; electricity; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, steam heat, electric light; adjoining bath; also smaller room; Southern cooking.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; also parlor suite; fine table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for two; reasonable.

73D, 181 WEST. (Subway Express.)—Desirable vacancies; absolute cleanliness; American family; ideal location.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite; other rooms, with private bath; small room; excellent kitchen; best location; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath; private phone; steam heat, electricity.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also smaller rooms; excellent cuisine.

75TH, 234 WEST. ("The Hurlburt.")—Large, sunny room, private bath; steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Small and medium sized rooms; electricity; excellent table; table board.

79TH, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
Rooms, with board; high grade.

83D, 9 WEST.—Newly opened; suites, singly; electricity; warm, comfortable house; table unsurpassed.

82D, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable one or two; electric lights; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

102D, 305 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity offered two gentlemen or couple to share, as paying guests, the comforts of an exclusive and private home; telephone; references.

106TH, 314 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room, connecting bath; private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

115TH. (Corner Manhattan Av.,) the Columbia.—Few pleasant, single, steam-heated rooms; excellent board $8 up. Tel. 4021 Morn.

156TH, 553 WEST. (THE LAFAYETTE INN.)—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
30 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, 977, GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, well furnished, high-class apartment; culture, refinement. Apt. 6B. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double rooms, with board, $10-$15 weekly. Payne.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, single rooms; best home table; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Desirable room; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Young lady desires room and board, good location, private family. A 383 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

1916 Cole "8" Touring, $1,000.
1916 Abbott-Detroit "8" Touring, $900.
1916 Moon 6-40 Touring, $760.
1916 Mitchell Touring, $650.
1916 Studebaker Sec. 17 Touring, $725.
1916 Chevrolet Baby Grand, $450.
1916 Chevrolet, $400 Model, $350.
1916 Ford Touring "Extra," $275.
1916 Ford Cabriolet, $400.
1916 Elcar, 5-Pass. Tour. "new," $725.
1915 Cole "8" Touring, $850.
1915 Chalmers "6" B 26 Touring, $850.
1915 Overland Roadster, $375.
1915 Chalmers Cabriolet, $700.
1915 Ford Runabout Electric Starter, $325.
1915 Chevrolet Coupe, $350.
1915 Cadillac "8" Touring, $950.
1914 Studebaker Cabriolet, $450.
1914 Overland 4-Passenger Coupe, $500.
1914 Stutz Touring "Extra," $750.
1914 Chalmers "6" Touring, $550.
1914 Cadillac 7-Passenger Touring, $600.
1914 Paige Light Touring, $525.
1914 Buick Big 6 Touring, $550.
1913 Cadillac Roadster, $950.
1913 Cole 5-Passenger Touring, $375.
1913 Buick 5-Passenger Touring, $525.
1913 Elcar 4-Passenger Touring, $500.
1913 Cadillac 7-Passenger Touring, $400.
1912 Oakland Coupe, $200.

All cars demonstrated at any time day, evening, or Sunday; cars are sold with full equipment and are ready to be used without spending a penny for anything.
Instructions free to all buyers.
OPEN DAY-EVENING-SUNDAY.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
APPRAISERS TO THE TRADE AT
ATLANTIC & FRANKLIN AVES., B'KLYN.
Phone 425-426 Prospect.

ABBOTT | Run 4,500 miles; genuine Springfield body; car in perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused.

SEDAN. | Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway, Circle 3249.

ATTRACTIVE USED CAR SALE.
Forty late models; one or all; lease expires March 1. 359 Halsey St., Newark.

CADILLAC for sale; 1916 Sedan Cadillac car, run 2,500 miles; perfect condition; not a scratch or blemish; imported Pantasote lights; can be seen Cadillac shop, 6th floor, Lincoln Square Building, 64th and Broadway. Hoffmann.

CADILLAC 1914 touring car; has been very well taken care of and is in excellent condition throughout; will accept reasonable offer. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS COUPE 1915; like new in appearance and condition; will accept any reasonable offer. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHEVROLET 1916 Baby Grand touring car; only used 4,500 miles; original paint, tires, and general appearance like new; no reasonable offer refused. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT "30," latest importation; touring and limousine bodies; like new; cost $6,500; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th St.

FORD AGENCY. — New and used. Time payments. Trades, commercials, pleasure, double-duty taxis. Installments a specialty. Opening evenings, Sundays. Kimball Sales Co., Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Telephone Lenox 4983.

FRANKLIN sedan car for sale, 1916 model; no dealers. Phone 2714 Bryant, 2 to 4 P.M.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring car; original paint like new; has been well taken care of, as the appearance and condition will show; guaranteed same as new. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1916 roadster; has been repainted, adjusted, and put in excellent condition throughout in shops; guaranteed like new. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1916 7-passenger touring car; newly painted, adjusted, and put in excellent condition throughout in shops; guaranteed same as new. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 touring car; just like new in both condition and appearance; guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

KISSEL Sedan, high powered; seven passenger.
Our customer will sacrifice.
See Mr. Brehm.
Russell L. Engs, Inc.,
245 West 55th St.
Tel. Col. 510.

LOCOMOBILE Limousine, in perfect order mechanically and painting; recently overhauled; all new gears, mud guards, and lamps; $500 cash, or will buy new light touring car.
Vossnack, 212 East 44th St., N. Y. City.
Car at Potburyis Garage, Atlantic Av., near Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND, 1913, touring car, six-cylinder, 45 horse power, seating seven comfortably; Packard, 3-38, phaeton; condition excellent; 1916 Willys-Knight coupe, slightly used; 1916 Oldsmobile touring car, in good order. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1700.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, excellent condition throughout; will accept reasonable offer. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1912 limousine, with 7-passenger touring car body; also 2 new tires; recently overhauled by Packard Motor Co.; $900. Address E. H. Finlay, South Orange, N. J.

PACKARDS, TWINS AND OTHERS.
Blue Ribbon Auto Exchange, 1,700 B'way,
selling cars taken in trade by Blue Ribbon Garage of Bridgeport.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Specially built limousine body, excellent condition. W 73 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

REO ROADSTER, 1915, Westinghouse equipment; is in excellent condition throughout; reasonable offer accepted. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine, four-speed; almost new. H. L. Box 48 Times.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster, overhauled and in excellent condition; Mercer special racer-about, speedy and able; 1916 Overland touring car, with plenty of reserve power; seats five comfortably. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1700.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER; in excellent condition throughout; newly painted and thoroughly inspected and adjusted in our own shops. Scripps-Booth Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER 1915 3-passenger roadster for $425. This type car is extremely popular and very hard to pick up; we have thoroughly overhauled and repainted this one, and at the price quoted is a bargain; complete equipment; electric starter, &c. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER Series "17" 7-passenger touring car; slightly used; like new in both appearance and condition; no reasonable offer refused. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
MARION SPEEDSTER, STARTER, LIGHTS.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRTEENTH FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat Speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th St.

USED CARS.
PACKARD 12-48 limousine with touring body.
PACKARD 2-35 with limousine.
PACKARD 25 & 35 twin-six touring.
PACKARD 14-38 phaeton and touring.
CHALMERS 1914 touring with limousine body
WESTCOTT 1917 Springfield type body.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Av.
OPEN SUNDAYS. Phone Prospect 8384.

WINTON limousine; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; this car is in exceptionally attractive condition. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON.—For sale, seven-passenger; in excellent condition; make offer. J. Barrett, 15 Brookfield St., White Plains, N. Y.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine for hire; elegant, reasonable; monthly preferred; owner drives; best references. William Schwartz, 211 West 108th St. Academy 1347.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818, Riverside.

PIERCE-ARROW. — Handsomely appointed limousine, late model, equipped with Westinghouse air springs, for hire, monthly. Tucker, 4849 Morningside.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, new; Westinghouse shock absorbers; weekly or monthly. Joubert, Circle 1281.

RENAULT landaulet, week or month. Barr, 108 West 49th. Tel. Bryant 5252.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

STUTZ, Mercer, Simplex, Pierce, or similar make wanted; not older than 1915; no dealers; cash. C. R., 199 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; beginner; $8; knows stenography and typewriting. Address Mabel Baer, 408 Tremont Av., Bronx. Tel. 2285 Tremont.

CLERK.—Young lady; experienced; good penman; A1 reference; $8. C 43 Times.

COMPANION.—Woman wishes position as useful companion or work by the day; city references. Address Mary Morris, 454 Manhattan Av.

DECORATOR.—Young woman decorator desires position or assistant to decorator; nine years' experience; understands typewriting. Chelsea 5365.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Furnished apartment house; reliable American widow; reference. W. R., 455 8d Av.

MOTHER'S HELPER, housework, sewing; settled woman; wages, $25 month. C 9 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Cultured young woman, accustomed law, technical dictation, desires responsible position; high-class firm; $20. N 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; bookkeeper; educated, rapid, accurate worker; $14. N 301 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

PHONE BARCLAY 2292
FOR FIRST-CLASS OFFICE HELP.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, secretaries, switchboard operators, and office boys. Law and Commercial Agency, 261 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, write-ups. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5855.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,808. Telephone Cortlandt 7956.

ACCOUNTANT, (33;) modern methods; controlling system; cost accounting; trial balance; balance sheets; statistician; A1 references. H 367 Times Downtown.

ARTIST, oil and water color, pen and ink drawings, A1 letterer, best references, wants position moving picture studio or other art department. C 6 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. J. A. Zimmers, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, private, good mechanic, careful driver, and strictly sober. J. G. W., 127 West 99th St., care Garage.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; careful driver; references. Schwartz, 74 East 119th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, three years' business and office experience, wants office position, with opportunity for advancement; can furnish bond, highest references. C 29 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, 22 years, high school graduate, 1½ years' college, business experience, typist, stenographer, take complete charge. Correspondent, P. S., 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, competent on machine layouts and details; A1 references; $22. Y 213 Times Annex.

EVENING WORK wanted, bookkeeping preferred, but any clean employment acceptable. N 297 Times Downtown.

MAN, 35, wants a position with a reliable concern in its clerical department; permanent connection desired; have had selling experience; present employer and others as reference. S. J. Hoag, 118 West 81st.

MAN, 29 years, wishes to secure a position with first-class concern; best of reference, education, appearance; prefer something in the salesmanship line. C 35 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted by a fast-growing jobbing house in a large Southern city, five hours from New York; state full particulars, age, experience, and salary expected; strictly confidential. Box X 401 Times Annex.

AUDITING DEPT.—Young man for auditing department; must have department store experience; good, steady position. Perlmutters, 175-177 Newark Av., Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who is experienced on trial balance work and is quick and accurate; preferably one who can operate either Underwood or Elle bookkeeping machine; address, stating age, references, experience, and salary expected. X 395 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—A young man to take entire charge of books; applications to receive attention must state age, experience, references, and salary desired. C 69 Times.

BOY, bright, about 15, for work in theatrical office; $7 to start; apply Room 319, Strand Theatre Bldg., Saturday night between 8 and 9 P. M.

BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN wanted; experienced men. Apply Employment Car, New Haven R. R. Station, 133d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

BUYER with a successful record is offered the opportunity to take full charge of a department, comprising notions, jewelry, leather goods, corsets, handkerchiefs, suspenders, belts, neckwear, ribbons, laces, and small wares, for a fast-growing jobbing house in a large Southern city, five hours from New York; state full particulars, age, experience, and salary expected; strictly confidential. Box X 400 Times Annex.

BUYER.—Experienced men's, women's underwear, corsets and hosiery; state age, salary expected; fine opportunity to connect with large American export organization. Y 220 Times Annex.

CLERK, young man, 20 years old, experienced in office work; splendid opportunity; permanent position; good salary and advancement to those with ability to make good; state age, references, salary, and religion. W 102 Times.

COST CLERK.—Young man, good opportunity; reply own handwriting, with all particulars and salary acceptable. X 389 Times Annex.

CYLINDER PRESSMEN wanted, experienced in producing highest grade process color printing on one and two color Miehle presses; steady and permanent positions offered competent craftsmen. The Maqua Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL; DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BOX Y 216 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced, high-grade mechanical draftsman wanted for shop drawings. 137 Centre St., 8th floor.

EXPRESS WAGON HELPERS and Platform Men; bring references. Apply 67 Madison Av.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF MODERN PLANT IN NEW YORK CITY. AT PRESENT EMPLOYING 200 GIRLS AND 50 MEN IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED FOOD PRODUCT; MUST BE AN EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE IN THIS LINE, CAPABLE OF RUNNING A FACTORY AT TOP SPEED; FAMILIARITY WITH LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY, AND MODERN FACTORY PRACTICE IS ESSENTIAL; IN ANSWERING, GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS W 96 TIMES.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Up to date, well established factory, situated near New York City, requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers experienced in making chemical apparatus. Y 204 Times Annex.

MECHANIC'S HELPER WANTED FO

NO FOOD SHORTAGE FEARED BY ROADS

Railway Men Insist Freight Congestion Is Due to Bad Weather in the West.

MANY CARS SNOWBOUND

President Asked to Prevent Hampering Traffic by Extra Trains for the Inauguration.

Railroad officials in this city explained yesterday that the steps taken on Thursday to expedite the shipment of domestic freight from the West to Eastern terminals was due not to a fear that New York might suffer from a shortage of food, but to relieve the congestion in the West. Domestic freight was selected, it was said, because the consignees could be depended upon to unload the cars swiftly and release them for further use in relieving the situation. Thus, it was pointed out, the agreement to move flour from Minneapolis to this city was occasioned, not by the pressing need of flour here, but by the necessity of clearing the mills in Minneapolis.

A representative of the American Railway Association asserted that the new U-boat campaign played only a small part in the freight situation, as before the German edict went into effect the British steamship companies reserved for the use of their Government 85 per cent. of their cargo space. The weather conditions recently in the North and West had been the worst in eighteen years, he declared, and in Buffalo and Pittsburgh hundreds of empty cars were waiting warm weather so that they could be sent to the Middle West to load. In some points long lines of freight cars were held on sidings because the snowplows, in clearing the tracks for passenger service, had piled up snow against them. This froze, and the stalled cars could not be moved, he said, until warm weather released them.

Joseph C. Lincoln, traffic manager of the Merchants' Association, said that, aside from the very bad weather condition of the last thirty days, another cause for the freight congestion was the enormous increase in the amount of traffic, which was more than the railroads could take care of. He said that if the railroads stood by their agreement the situation would be relieved.

C. W. Watson, ex-United States Senator from West Virginia and President of the Consolidation Coal Company of 14 Wall Street, sent this telegram to Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President:

New York, Feb. 15, 1917.

Hon. Joseph P. Tumulty,
Secretary to President Wilson:

The railroads of the East are having the most serious congestion in history. Additional passenger trains attendant upon the inauguration, March 4, will greatly aggravate this condition, and undoubtedly cause great disaster. The President would be doing a great service to the country if this could be avoided. C. W. WATSON.

Mr. Watson received a message yesterday from Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, approving of his message to Mr. Tumulty.

Representatives of the railroads and the large coal companies, as well as of other large business enterprises, will confer with Government officials in Washington within the next few days. Mr. Watson asserted that he had heard nothing of a projected investigation, but he said he thought what was needed just now was not an investigation but radical action that would furnish immediate relief.

"If the present weather conditions continue," said Mr. Watson, "I would not be surprised to learn that some great public service corporation had had to suspend operations because of the lack of coal."

President E. B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was more hopeful than Mr. Watson. He said that his line was in better shape for handling freight than at any time this Winter.

"Were it not for the embargoes imposed by lines west of Buffalo we would be able to accept and handle promptly all carload freight for destinations beyond our lines," he said. "The embargoes have compelled us to refuse to accept such shipments. Because of the inability of our Western connections to accept business from us in a normal way we are holding many cars for them in the Buffalo territory. We are handling less than carload freight for the West concurrently, although the placing of embargoes on this class of freight by other Eastern lines may divert such a quantity of this business to our lines as to compel us to impose an embargo for the time being."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Lady's small black leather dress suit case, brass trimmings, on Thursday, 15th, 6:15 P. M.; left on Harlem Division train No. 485 by lady who got off at Mt. Vernon, East stop; was on floor car, near rear of train; reward paid. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

LOST—On Park Av., 61st to 47th St., or at Ritz-Carlton, Saturday, Feb. 10, diamond bar pin about three inches long containing six large and twenty-five small diamonds. Reward for return of same to 30 East 42d St., Room 1,727.

LOST—Diamond sunburst on short bar, between Jersey City, Pennsylvania station, 28th St., and Lexington Av.; reward. Room 557, 100 William St.

LOST—Tuesday, Jan. 22, subway, Grand Central to Battery, pocketbook containing money and railroad ticket. Return X 397 Times Annex.

LOST—On 34th St., in Liggett's drug store, between 5th Av. and Broadway, Friday, Feb. 16, lady's small purple cloth purse containing $16 in bills; reward. W 100 Times.

LOST—Between 59th and 137th, on subway, 6-stone diamond drop lavalliere, platinum chain; liberal reward. Miss Smith, 150 Madison Av., 14th floor.

LOST—A lady's amethyst pin surrounded by pearls, on 5th Av. or in or about Hotel Biltmore; liberal reward. Return to cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Gold linked bracelet, unusual design, keepsake, between 61st, Lexington Av., and 62d, 5th Av.; reward. 779 Lexington Av. 2968 Plaza.

LOST—On Thursday, between 165 Broadway and 25 Broad, a bunch of keys. Return to Room 1,004, 165 Broadway.

LOST — West 42d St., purse, with keys, money. Return Dressmaker, 591 Lexington Av.

LOST—Pearl sunburst, in Oppenheim Collins fitting room, Tuesday; reward. C 46 Times.

LOST—Feb. 14, blue enamel Danish cross pin; reward. Leonard, 540 West 122d.

REWARD.—Feb. 14, gold and pearl bar pin. R. Riker, 565 Park Av.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond flexible bracelet, 72 small stones, lost Friday, Feb. 9, on 5th Av., near 54th St., or in 65th St., between 5th and Madison Avs. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., New York.

$100 REWARD for return of black velvet bag with diamond monogram, containing cigarette case, match box, powder box, and lip salve case, with "Leta" in diamonds on each article; lost between 63d and 73d Sts. on 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$200 REWARD RECOVERY OR INFORMATION LEADING TO RECOVERY OF IMPERIAL SILK SHIRTS STOLEN FROM ROGERS BROS. & CO., 683 BROADWAY.

$10 REWARD, no questions, scarfpin, 3 pearls and small diamond, lost Monday, Feb. 12. N 272 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

FOUND—One dog, (female,) apparently Boston bull; found South Field, Columbia campus. Call, write, or telephone Room 205, Journalism Building. Tel. Morning. 1400.

REWARD—Small brindle bull dog, "Sunny," Tuesday, 9 P. M., 71st. 351 West 71st.

WHOLE COUNTRY CAN EAT.

Plenty of Food in Event of War, Kentucky Commissioner Says.

Robert M. Allen, Food Commissioner of Kentucky, declared in an address before the Woman's Forum in the Hotel Biltmore yesterday, that the United States need have no special fear of a food famine if war was declared against Germany. It said the wheat supply in this country would prove sufficient to feed a large sized army in the field, with enough remaining to satisfy the demands of the noncombatant population at home.

Mr. Allen had made an extensive study into the subject of bread supply. As the result of his investigations, he said he had concluded that if war were declared the food demand would turn largely in directions of cereals, which of all classes of foods, were cheapest and most nourishing. To increase the range of cereals, he declared that the Southern States were engaging now in an attempt to develop palatable combinations out of the peanut seed and cotton seed. He said that some very good bread had already been produced out of cotton seed ground into meal.

Another speaker was James Emery, counsel to the National Association of Manufacturers. He discussed the principles of combination and restraint as laid down by the Webb bill, which if passed would eliminate the possibilities of strikes and lockouts until after the disputed questions had been submitted to a public inquiry. Mr. Emery said the measure deserved the full hearted support of the public because it would minimize the danger of sudden industrial upheavals besides giving the Government the power through Congress to prevent either labor or capital from committing any act that would imperil the life of the nation.

'RICHEST BOY' HER CHOICE.

Kansas City Woman Says Child Will Wed J. N. Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 16.—John Nicholas Brown, "richest boy in the world," now at his mother's Winter home in Pasadena, was claimed as a bridegroom to-day.

An announcement made in court by a woman in Kansas City that her daughter, 13 years old, was engaged to young Brown caused a thrill in the wealthy colony here, and brought speedy denials from the Brown mansion at Oak Knoll.

The girl is Elva Diestelhorst, daughter of Mrs. Austin Diestelhorst of 3,835 Harrison Boulevard, Kansas City. Brown, meantime, is in entire ignorance of a fiancée or wedding plans, according to statements issued from the home in Hillcrest Avenue, which Mrs. Brown and her son are occupying this Winter. The Browns, in fact, never heard of a person named Diestelhorst, it was stated.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.—Elva Diestelhorst, 13 years old, and her mother were in court here today to answer a charge of delinquency against Elva.

"Judge, she doesn't care for school," said the mother. "She's musical; besides, she is nearly ready to marry a millionaire, and I'm going to give his name right here in open court. It's John Nicholas Brown of Pasadena, Cal. Now, of course, she isn't going to marry him right off. But in four years she will."

"Well, in the meantime she's going to school," retorted Judge Porterfield.

"Judge, she doesn't need an education," was the reply. "She's musical and she's to marry a millionaire. And you don't need an education for either of these things."

'WAXY' GORDON GOES FREE.

Jury, After Long Trial, Acquits Him of Gang-Fight Murder.

After one of the longest criminal trials in the history of New York County, Irving Wechsler, alias "Waxy" Gordon, was acquitted last night before Judge Crain in General Sessions of the murder of Samuel Straus, an aged court clerk, killed during a gang fight in St. Mark's Place on Jan. 9, 1914. The jury deliberated five hours before returning a verdict. Judge Crain discharged the defendant.

Because the jurors were away from their business for eleven continuous weeks listening to the evidence in the case, Judge Crain allowed a special compensation of $350 to each. During the trial, which cost the county $90,000, the State called fifty-nine witnesses and the defense thirty-four. The testimony taken amounted to more than 5,000 pages.

Wechsler was the first of nine men and two women indicted for the murder to stand trial. Assistant District Attorney George F. Roesch, in charge of the prosecution, expects to put the others on trial as soon as possible.

WILLIAMS MEN HOLD DINNER

Cheers for Speaker Who Pledges Loyalty to President Wilson.

More than 600 graduates of Williams College, who attended the annual dinner of the alumni on the two hundred and second anniversary of the founding of the college at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night, arose and cheered Dr. Stephen D. L. Penrose, President of Whitman College at Walla Walla, Wash., when, after saying that America appeared to be lethargic from prosperity, he declared: "But the men of the country will rally behind the President when he calls. God hasten the day for the United States to make a vigorous assertion of her rights."

Among those at the dinner were President Harry A. Garfield of Williams, Eugene Delano, Francis Lynde Stetson, A. C. Chapin, J. M. Schermerhorn, S. B. Griffin, A. H. Masten, Frederick Geller, H. W. Banks, Jr., J. B. Carse, Arthur Rathbone, Charles Thaddeus Terry, Clark Williams, Franklin H. Mills, and Max Berking.

THE GREETERS DANCE.

Ex-Gov. Walsh and Collector Malone at Hotel Men's Gathering.

The ninth annual ball of the Greeters, an organization of hotel men, was held last night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. There were more than 800 present. The rooms were decorated with national emblems and American flags and at intervals during the evening patriotic airs were played.

Ex-Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts came from Boston and in a short address presented Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, with a gold honorary membership card in behalf of the San Francisco chapter. E. E. Pitts of Detroit, Mich., the National President of the Greeters, was also present. Dancing began at 10 o'clock, and at midnight a buffet supper was served.

FRANCE TO SAVE DAYLIGHT.

To Advance One Hour Every Summer from April to October.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted a bill today permanently advancing the legal time one hour during the Summer.

The setting forward of the clocks is to begin the first Sunday in April, and this time will be in force until the first Sunday in October.

A dispatch from Copenhagen printed in THE TIMES yesterday said the German authorities had decided to begin the daylight saving schedule on April 15. It will continue in force until Sept. 15.

Waldorf a Mecca for Ex-Governors.

There were almost enough ex-Governors to hold a convention yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The names of four former State Executives appeared on the hotel register. Ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell of New York was the latest addition. The others were John K. Tener, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, here for the meetings of the National League baseball men; C. N. Haskell, ex-Governor of Oklahoma, and Frank Brown, ex-Governor of Maryland.

TEA ROOMS.

ROSE GARDEN TEA ROOM,
36 West 59th St., near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or dinner, $1.00; Tea a la carte.
Sunday dinner a specialty, $1.25.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 35c; Tea, 4-5, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sun., Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

The Savory Tea Shop, 45 East 30th St. Business Luncheon, 40c; a la Carte. Southern Chicken Dinners, Wed. & Sat. Nights, 60c. "Wonderful Apple Pie Always."

CAVALRY HELD READY FOR RUSH INTO MEXICO

Troopers Along Border Prepared to Meet Another Raid by Salazar's Bandits.

HACHITA, N. M., Feb. 16.—Lieut. Col. J. C. Waterman, commanding the Hachita district, sent orders to his troops today to maintain constant patrols along the border. Unofficial reports said all cavalry regiments on the border from El Paso to Douglas, Ariz., had been instructed to be ready to move immediately on instructions from General Funston. These preparations are precautionary against Salazar's threat of another raid.

Two troops of regular cavalry reinforced the border patrol today and two more were to leave for the border tonight. They are under command of Captain Sidney D. Maize. These troops, according to Lieut. Col. Waterman, have no orders to go into Mexico.

The funeral of Andrew P. Peterson, Burton Jensen, and Hugh Acord, killed at the Corner Ranch, N. M., by Mexican raiders last Monday, has been postponed until tomorrow. Philip Hurst, presiding Mormon Elder at El Paso, and a number of Mormon missionaries will attend. The bodies will be buried on the Campbell Ranch.

Companies C, D, and M, First New Mexico Infantry, stationed at Columbus, have been ordered here, according to advices from Columbus. The guardsmen will be used as a garrison here in the absence of the cavalry, which left for the border yesterday.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Feb. 16.—A report was received at Military Headquarters today from Hachita that the $5,000 ransom demanded by José Ynez Salazar for the release of "Bunk" Spencer, the American negro, and his Mexican wife, who are being held as hostages at Ojitos, Chihuahua, had been ordered paid by the Warren interests.

It has been established that Silvestre Quevedo and not Prudencio Miranda was in command of the raiders.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Feb. 16.—A Mexican is being held in jail here as a Villa suspect. It was learned today he had lived in the same house in El Paso with Prudencio Miranda, the Mexican held responsible by many cattlemen for the raid on the Corner Ranch last Monday. If these facts are established he probably will be shot.

The troop trains which carried General José Carlos Murguia's "death troops" to Guzman, seventy-eight miles south of here, returned last night. General Murguia took the field there at the head of a column of 500 cavalry in pursuit of Salazar.

Troops Chase Bandits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. — The War Department made public today the following report from Colonel Taggart, commanding Fort Ringgold: . "Lieutenant Ayres, Florida troops, at Lopena, reports that last night eight bandits crossed into the United States at Soledad ranch, fifteen miles north of El Tigre arroya. One man and seven horses were captured. Seven bandits on foot in brush are being chased."

AS WAR APPEALS TO JEWS.

Many, Says Rabbi Harris, Torn by Justice and Sentiment.

Rabbi M. H. Harris, speaking last night in Temple Israel in Harlem on the present crisis, said concerning the possibility of the United States entering the war, "not necessarily on the side of the Allies, but certainly against one of the Central Powers.":

"I find many Jews with mixed sympathies. They believe that the cause of the Allies as fairly presented by its exponents is on the whole the one deserving the indorsement of America, yet they feel linked to the Teutonic natons by a thousand ties. Modern Judaism turns gratefully to its German sponsors.

"On the other hand, Russia has more cruelly oppressed the Jews in modern times than any other nation. It is oppressing them still. Undoubtedly Russia is the weakest link in the chain of the Allies.

"Many of us are torn both ways, justice tugging at the one side, emotion at the other, but the time has passed when we can continue to be neutral, even if we in our heart of hearts ever were. All neutral nations look to America for guidance.

"We are under wise leadership, which will first exhaust all available methods of peaceful solution. The wondrous patience that some misinterpret as vacillation has won the nation so far, and with perfect confidence we can follow the guidance of our President."

FAKE SOLDIER TO PRISON.

Arrested While Compelling Train Passengers to Show Their Effects.

A man wearing the uniform of a United States cavalryman went through the cars of a Williamsburg Bridge train last night, shortly after it had started toward Manhattan, and ordered passengers carrying bags and suitcases to open them for his inspection. Some obeyed, although none understood the man's explanation of his peculiar request. Others were angrily resisting when Lieutenant S. G. Sammes of the Second Naval Battalion, Brooklyn, who happened to be on the train, intervened.

"I was told to do this by a man in authority," said the supposed cavalryman, whereupon Sammes arrested him. In Night Court he was charged with disorderly conduct. He said he was Paul Pollock, 22 years old, of 307 Madison Street, Manhattan.

Pollock's uniform bore the emblem of the Twelfth Cavalry. In a pocket was found a printed form showing that he had been discharged from the service for fraudulent enlistment after a few months' service. Magistrate Ten Eyck sent him to the workhouse for ten days.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., bet. Bedford and Franklin Avs. Take Fulton St. surface or "L" to Franklin Av. Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., near Borough Hall.—Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. on "WALLS OR NO WALLS?" At the Home Time Service at 7:45 P. M. Mr. Roberts will give an address on "THE PARABLE OF THE AVERAGE FATHER."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE STREET, REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.
Morning subject, "The Divine Guidance."
Evening subject, "The Reasons for Germany's Desperate Fight."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Mr. Percival Chubb, "The Drama as an Ethical Agency."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford Street.
Services at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—Dr. Albertson on "Undying Speech."
Evening—Sermon by Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., and ordination of the Rev. Frank L. Gosnell.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,
7th Av. and 7th St.
The music at the one-hour musical service at 4 P. M. will include Nunc Dimittis, eight parts, Tschesnokoff; "Remember Not, Lord," five parts, Arcadelt; "Only Begotten Son," eight parts, Schvedoff; Lord's Prayer, Ancient Plainsong; all a capella. Psalter, Gregorian. Mixed choir. You are invited to attend this service of genuine ecclesiastical music.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
8:30, 11, and 8, (Mr. Melish;) 4, (Mr. Foote.)

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN,
"Citizens of a New World."
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 1:121 Bedford Av.
Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater New York.
SUNDAY, 3:30 P. M.—MEN ONLY.

OTHER SERVICES.

"THE COMMANDMENT THE DEVIL HATES MOST."
Lecture by Evangelist J. C. STEVENS,
Tollner Hall, Bedford and Putnam Avs.,
Sunday, 8 P. M.
Seats free. Welcome.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor;
Will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening topic in series, "Questions Arising Out of Billy Sunday's Theology."
No. 4, "The Curse of the Card Table."
Thursday, 8 P. M., Midweek Bible Study Class.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Christ All in All."
8—"Reaping What Others Sow."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT
327 West 33d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor,
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South.
11 A. M.—Rev. JAMES M. BRUCE, "The Art of Expression."
8 P. M.—Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
Topic: "A Cripple Who Made Good."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday evening.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 E. 31st St.
11 A. M.—Dr. J. ANDERSON of Boston—Subject, "America and Japan."
8 P. M.—"Was Jesus a Pacifist?"
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AVENUE, NEAR 120TH STREET.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—T. IYENAGA, Ph. D.
11 A. M.—"I Am What My Thinking Makes Me."
8 P. M.—"Jonathan Edwards—The Revival of Fear."

PASTOR'S AUDITORIUM, D. D.,
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
11 A. M.—"THE MOST AMAZING TEMPLE IN THE WORLD: OR, WHAT GOD SAYS ABOUT THE HOLY GHOST."
THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE DEVIL
8 P. M.—"ARE PROFESSED CHRISTIANS WHO KEEP THE LAW AND THE JEWISH SABBATH MEMBERS OF THE SYNOGOGUE OF THE DEVIL? OUGHT CHRISTIANS TO KEEP THE SEVENTH DAY OR THE LORD'S DAY? IS THE LORD'S DAY THE INVENTION OF ROME OR PLAINLY SET FORTH IN HOLY SCRIPTURE? ARE THOSE WHO SAY THEY ARE JEWS AND ARE NOT GUILTY OF BLASPHEMY? IS SEVENTH DAY TEACHING ONE OF THE WARNING SIGNS OF THE LAST TIMES?"
Friday Night, Feb. 23, 8 o'clock, "HOW TO READ THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Christianity in China."
8 P. M.—"Patriotism and Sentiment."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Subject, 8 P. M., "Religion and Morality."

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.
142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11, Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Race Consciousness." Special Music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Mr. Horace J. Bridges of Chicago. Subject: "The Poetry and Philosophy of Taore."
8 P. M.—Miss Mabel Boardman, Speaker. Subject: "Some Deeper Meanings of the Work of The Red Cross and Its Relation to the Ethics of Jesus."
Sunday Meetings Are Open to the General Public.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV. AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"THE PROBLEM OF AMERICAN JUDAISM"

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "DOES THE SOUL SURVIVE?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on Sacredness of Life: "Thou Shalt Not Murder."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Martyrdom of the Jews."
Monday, 11 A. M. Sharp, Dr. Enelow on "The Jewish Element in the Teachings of Jesus."
Daily Noon Service, 10:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris.
Sat., Feb. 24—Rev. Dr. Hanson.
Fri., Feb. 25—"Heroes Today."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE CHURCH, West 104th, nr. Columbus,
Christian F. Reisner's sermon at 11.
"Christ to the FORT."

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Rev. Howard M. Lesourd.
8 P. M.—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D. D.
Schubert's "Omnipotence" by the Chorus.
10 A. M.—Adult Bible Classes.
6-8 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE. 7th Av. & 14th St.—11 A. M., Bishop Luther B. Wilson; 8 P. M., Rev. E. R. Myers, "Rejecting Christ."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
First Methodist Society in America.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
66th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Salvation Through Christ."
8 P. M.—"The Ladder of Life."

UNION, 48th St. west of Broadway.
Rev. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Prayer.
8 P. M.—The Conflict of Cruelty. Dr. Gilchrist.
Motion and still pictures.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St.
Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor,
11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"THE COURAGEOUS WAY."

NEW THOUGHT.

CRITERION THEATRE,
BROADWAY AT 44TH ST.
Sunday 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, Speaker.
"Chasing Rainbows."
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Teaches a religion and worship BIG enough to see the GOOD in everything.
Dr. Sears may be seen daily for personal interviews or private instruction at 110 W. 34th St. Phone Greeley 4231.

MRS. GRACE NIEMAN,
Hotel Empire, B'way at 63d, Sundays, 3:15.
Feb. 18—"DIVINE LAW OF LOVE."

MRS. MARY CHAPIN,
THE BILTMORE,
Sunday services, 11:15 A. M. Subject:
"A WORD OF JOY."
Miss Elizabeth Towne, Editor of Nautilus, will also speak Sunday morning.
Evening, 8:15, 512 Fifth Av.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free Lecture Sunday, 4 P. M.,
Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St., by Miss Dudley (a pupil of the School.) Subject: "THE SELF-CONTEMPLATION OF THE SPIRIT." Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, Broadway and 86th St., Apt. 1110. All class and private instruction by Mrs. Behrend, the foundress of the School, and the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward, the acknowledged master-thinker in mental science. All are welcome.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND,
Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.
THEODORE SCHNORTHRUP will speak at 11 o'clock. Silent Meeting, 12 o'clock.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE,
Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M.
Meetings: Tuesdays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter speaks both services.
11—"ROLLING STONES."
8—"THROW OUT THE LIFE LINE."

W. FREDERIC KEELER, Higher Thought.
Services 8:15 P. M. Sundays. Lectures 8:15 P. M. Fridays, 2,228 Broadway, near 79th Street.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street,
Rev.-WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D.
HANS LETZ, Violinist of the Kneisel Quartet, and Carl KIRKSMITH, 'Cellist of the Philharmonic Orchestra, will play at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
Dr. MARTIN at 11 and 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11—Rev. J. J. Dowey of the Sunday party speaks.
8—Dr. Works speaks.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE ELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper Service, 4:30. Preacher,
Rev. DAVID DE FOREST BURRELL.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., the pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Dr. Mackay preaches: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"One Heart, One Soul."
8 P. M.—"Perfect Manhood of Christ Jesus."
10 A. M.—First meeting organized Men's Bible Class, taught by Capt. LESLIE VICKERS, late of the Seaforth Highlanders.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th Street & Central Park West. Dr. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, will preach at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: } William Pierson Merrill.
} Frank Latimer Janeway.
PATRIOTIC SERVICES.
Dr. Merrill will preach.
11 A. M., "OUR STAND."
4 P. M., "THE TRUE AMERICAN."
NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Feb. 22) at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel on Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Mr. Harold A. Walte, Field Secretary of New York State Christian Endeavor Union, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Amsterdam, cor. 105th St.
Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11 and 8.
8—"As We Forgive Others."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Courtney.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. T. Walsh.
8 P. M.—Parker's "Hora Novissima."
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (Choral except Saturday.)
Ash Wednesday—7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Preacher, Canon Nelson), 5 P. M.
Friday—4:30 P. M., address by Rev. Dr. Bridges.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West 81st Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas). 4 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
11 A. M.—The Rector.
8 P. M.—"SERVICE OF LIGHTS." A service descriptive of our Lord's life.
ASH WEDNESDAY, February 21st.
7:15 and 10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening Service and Illustrated Lecture.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION,
(Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.
Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45. Sunday School, 9:45. Children's Service, 10:30. 11 A. M., Dr. Gates, preacher. 4 P. M., Memorial Service, 22d Regiment Veterans. Dr. Carstensen, Chaplain of the Veterans, preacher. 8 P. M., Choral Evensong. Rev. Mr. McCormick, preacher.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th.)
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, 11.
Lenten Services Wednesday evening at 8.
Friday afternoon at 4:15, Rev. Henry T. Scudder.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.
11 A. M.—Forbidden Fruit.
Mr. Van Etten preaches.
8 P. M.—Patriotic Service.
Trumpet and Violin.